PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

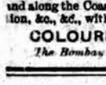
MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,391.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M.				
25th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6936
9th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th "	ORIENTAL	8294	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd "	ARABIA	7902		
30th "	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
6th June.	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6619		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7358	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,748	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	22nd May "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconet	19th June "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	20th " "

For further Particulars apply to—
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Agent.
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for
BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	13th July 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 620. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000		17th May 1908.
GARDA	6,000	D. Pedone	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000		17th July 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

For further particulars, apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 20th Apr.	9 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 23rd Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 24th Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 20th Apr., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 21st April.

FOR BANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
18th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabocvich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4306	P. Badessich	1st June 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5990	R. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	5995	S. Klunak	24th Apr, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Glasgow	..	....	Apr. 28	....	May 19
City of Benares	..	Apr. 19	....	May 10	June 1
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	....	June 9	July 1
City of Karachi	..	June 4	....	June 22	July 15
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	....	July 10	Aug. 2
City of London	..	July 13	....	July 31	Aug. 23
City of Manchester	..	July 30	....	Aug. 8	Sept. 1
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	....	Sept. 18
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 22
City of Glasgow	..	Oct 18	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 29
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 25	Dec. 21 1909
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....	Jan. 1
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Jan. 7
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 23
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26	Feb. 20

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Sakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Sural, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Saroes, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sarongs (Fancy & Merino Alabed, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Sizzles, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, extracts of Rules and regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and, shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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C. H. WILSON,
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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COMPARE

the Cost of Running a 6-cylinder Napier 5,000 miles (reckoning Fuel, Engine Oil and Tyres) with

The corresponding cost of ... { A well-known 4-cylinder British Car / A well-known 6-cylinder Foreign Car } for 5,000 miles.

Approximate cost in pence per mile.

	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

Cost for 5,000 miles ... ... { 6-cylinder Napier car... ... £ 60 11 10½ / 4-cylinder British car ... ... £156 16 8 / 6-cylinder Foreign car ... ... £156 14 9 without oil.

The above figures constitute convincing proof of

Six-cylinder **NAPIER** Economy,

and are based entirely upon R.A.C Certificates for Oil, Fuel and Tyre Consumption, where the four-cylinder and foreign car are concerned. In regard to Napier tyre costs we have quoted from the results of six months' records, compiled by owners of six-cylinder Napier cars. We base our estimates upon the average mileage per tyre of the three cars that did best i.e. over 5,550 miles per tyre. These three cars all had heavy covered-in bodies. Napier fuel and oil consumption is based upon R. A. C. certificates. The cost of oil and fuel is reckoned at the same price in every case. Tyres at retail prices.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

B. C. VERSUS A. D.

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But we don't live so long nowadays and most of us have gotten over the Methusaleh idea in the last thirty years. A business man to-day doesn't have any time to waste. In fact, one mark of a successful man is the way in which he utilizes his time.

Think it over. And think what a time saver a

NEW MODEL
REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER
would be to you

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K.C.I.E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY
WANTED AGENTS for Up-country.

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DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK,
FOR 1908.

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Signifying Unapproached
Excellence in Tyre Construction

THE NEW DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIM
Is now on view at the Show Rooms,
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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GNANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., 8 taram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locotype Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OUR QUOTATIONS FOR MODERN MOTOR CARS with Equipment of Accessories defy all competition. Catalogues, literature, etc., sent free on application Trial runs by appointment.—HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR.—Panchgani, Mahableshwar Line. Apply BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office at Wai.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—THE TOWER, opposite Colaba Post Office, Commodious flat with stable, out-houses and large compound, splendid harbour view. Apply on the Premises.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11,6 and 3 Cash, respectively.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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WANTED.—An ENGLISH GOVERNESS for the two daughters of the Sar Desai of Savantvadi. Must be a lady well educated and qualified to teach Drawing and Music. Apply to the POLITICAL AGENT, Savantvadi,

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN RATFIELD : last seen at the recent Dog Show, held on the Maidan. WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY AGENT.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE :
45, Threadneedle Street, London E. C,
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-Agency).	Foochow.
Bombay	Batavia.	Saigon.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT Fall Gully, Dhuramsee Street, near Bhendy Bazaar.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed, in suit No. 559 of 1906 (Safia, daughter of Nanabhoy Ahmed Ali vs. Sullemanjee Hasanbhai and others) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree made in the said suit on the 7th October, 1907, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY the 20th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable immovable property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 6939 and 6940, and Street Nos. 14-16-18 and 1 containing by admeasurement 569 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2609, 2656, New No. 9625, Old Survey No. 1448, 1449, and New Survey No. 1485, which said land, hereditaments and, premises are standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay Municipality under the name of Allabhoy Lookmanji and bounded on the east by the said Dharamsey Street, on the west and south by the sweeper's passage and on the north by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., attorneys for the said Receiver, at their Office in the Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, near the Marine Lines Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, large size drawing-room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers, marble-top dressing and wash-band tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc.

The property of Col. R. H. Forman, A.M.S., P.M.O., Bombay Brigade, and others.

The property of R. M. Branson, Esqr:

1 handsome strong light E B. Victoria on C. Spring by Kesterton, very little used.

The property of a gentleman:

1 grey Arab horse, 15 hands, in good condition, goes well in harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BROKEN AND SEASONED HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables at Colaba Causeway:—

About 80 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and Country-breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's stud consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses are now on view at the Tramway Stables, Foras Road and they will be brought for sale at Colaba Stable on the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pavai Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Roberts, Breseleur and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures, and oil paintings, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, one handsome strong built victoria, suitable for a single horse, etc., etc., the property of C. A. R. Crommelin, Esq., General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 5 p.m.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Under the directions of Bai Jeewanbai, widow and executrix of the last will and testament of Bomanji Shapurji Chothia, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on Tuesday the 28th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Allibhoy Noorbhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 30th day of March, 1904, and made between the above-named mortgagor of the one part and Bomanji Shapurji Chothia of the other part the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, lying and being and fronting on the north-side of Shaik Memon Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the town and island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 41 6-9 sq. yds, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under No. 171, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 193, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Borah Moosaji Esmailji, on or towards the west by the property of Abdoolally Fazoolbhoy, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by a Gully and charitable property of Borah Mahomedans.

For further particulars and printed copies of the conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned or Mr. Manchershaw B. Chothia, Attorney for the said Bai Jeevanbai, widow and executrix of the last will and testament of Bomanji Shapurji Chothia, at his office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee on account and risk of Messrs Ebrahim Noorudin & Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on Wednesday 29th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), very valuable jewellery consisting of necklaces, bangles, rings, &c., &c., set with diamond, pearls, emeralds, rubies, &c. The jewellery is of very large value and some of the stones and pearls are of extremely good quality.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under the directions of Bai Jeewanbai, widow and executrix of the last will and testament of Bomonji Shapurji Chothia, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ahmed Syed Ebrahim and Fatmabai, wife of the said Ahmed Syed Ebrahim, in pursuance of the power of sale contained, in the indenture of mortgage, dated 27th day of February, 1905, and made between the above-named mortgagors of the one part, and Bomonji Shapurji Chothia of the other part, the following property:

All that piece or parcel of land at Falkland Road in Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, containing 36½ feet in length and 43½ feet in breadth, Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 2289, Street No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of the lessor Bomonji Shapurji Chothia, on or towards the south by a temple belonging to Mahiput Ganesh Nagarkar, on or towards the east by a Fazendari passage and on or towards the west by a Fazandari passage.

For further particulars and printed copies of the conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or Mr. Manchershaw B. Chothia, Attorney, for the said Bai Jeevanbai, widow and executrix of the last will and testament of Bomonji Shapurji Chothia, at his office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH APRIL, 1908.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old,

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,

AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,

Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale's Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

On account of the concerned—

2 cases, each 9 dozen accordeons.

1 case electro-plated trays, square, oval, and octagonal; sizes 20" to 26."

On account of the concerned:—

5 sets rich table glassware.

A consignment of English Motor oils and Vulcanisers Gibbeys Hills and Boathiley's Poster inks, bright and peacock blue, orange, brown, chrome, yellow, bronze, blue colours, carriage varnishes, fire extinguishers, rolls of resin leather, motor speed and revolution indicators cylinders, contract markers and accumulators, Carlisque soap, carriage varnish, etc.

Balance of the consignment of Japanese goods, consisting of Gatseen tea sets, tea pots, cups and saucers, porcelian tea sets, cloth, embroidered screens, glass bead and reed curtains, umbrella stand, flower pots on stands, vases, etc.

A consignment of strong iron cash, deed and document boxes, wish secret drawers and double bottom size 12" to 20."

On account of the concerned—

7 bales white tissue papers.

2 bales pink paper.

SALE on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1908. at 11-30 in the forenoon (S. T).

Sale of stationery, at Abdul Rehman Street, out of Fort.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will, by order of the mortgagee Parekh Umedbhai Ramdas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Motilal Vandravand, who was trading under the firm, name and style of Ochhanlal Motilal, sell by Public Auction, the whole of the stock-in-trade of stationery of the said Motilal Vandravand, on his premises, 268-270 abovementiond day and time, consisting of—

A large lot of pencils, penholders, steel pens, erasers, notepapers, envelopes, copying books, account books, inkstands, and inks of different makers also.

11 cases envelopes, note papers, steel pens, tracing cloth, sealing wax, slates, etc.

Above goods will be in three lots.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods removed immediately after the sale.

SALE OF PROPERTIES AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagee Chundulal Sitaram Bakshi, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Sherifabai, wife of Shamsoodin Hajee Ebrahim P. Mahimwala, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 26th day of April, 1908, sell by Public Auction, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of Oct. 1906, at the premises the undermentioned properties at 4 p. m., (S.T.), one after the other in separate lots.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with an oart commonly known as or called Kusabehee, situate, lying and being on the north side Wazawalla Public Road, Mahim, within the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 589 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 21, Collector's New No. 3511, New Survey No. 18, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5106, and Street No. 434, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north and east by a moiety portion of the said oart belonging to Sulleman bin Shaikh Esmail, and on or towards the west and south by a public passage called Wazawalla Road.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of the Lady Jamsetjee Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5004, and Street No. 332, at Lady Jamsetji Road, standing in the name of Bhagwandas Moorlidhardas in the books of the Municipality, and containing by admeasurement 140 square yards be the same, little, more or less, and which are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the private passages of the carts, on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Hajee Hassam, on or towards the south by the house of Dawood Budroo, and on or towards the north by the Public Lane leading to the Mahim Bazar Road, called Wazawalla.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 16 feet in length and 28 1-4 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 5003, and Street No. 331, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a passage leading from the Fazendar's Wadi to Wajamwadi, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Cassam and a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Biwanbai, widow of Osman Bapu, and on or towards the South by a gully belong to the said property of Biwanbai.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4988, and Street No. 316, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Rupa Phatia, and on or towards the west, north and south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Munchershaw R. Vakil (Solicitor), Attorney in the mortgagee or to the undersigned auctioneer.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET.

By order of Messrs. R. F. Mulla and Hiralal Dayabhai, Special Commissioners and Receivers appointed by the Bombay High Court in appeal No. 1463, Suit No. 206, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on the 27th day of April, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned immoveable property:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the message or tenement standing thereon, situate at Khoja Street, without the Fort in the city of Bombay, fronting the Khoja Street on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 1-9 Square yards or thereabouts, be the same, more or less, Registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Nos. 1623 8-48, 8-924, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal taxes under Ward No. 7218, and Street No. 144, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Khoja Khan Mahomed Habib, on or towards the south by a public urinal, on or towards the east by the Chimna Batcher Street, and on or towards the west by the Khoja Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys at Law, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH APRIL, 1908.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may very certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on Britial Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

BY TREACHER & Co,

BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	87 3-16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	96 1-2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 13-16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	25 5-16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 7-16		1/16
Do. in New York	54 7-8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1-2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44		1/2
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p. c.	since	19 ulto
Discount Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	2 5-8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3-4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1-8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 3-8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23-32d.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Holidays until Tuesday.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 160,000

Gold to Bombay ... £ 70,000

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£36,800,000	Dec. £1,900,000
Public Deposits	£10,700,000	Dec. £500,000
Other Deposits	£41,400,000	Dec. £2,300,000
Government Securities	£13,800,000	unchgd.
Other Securities	£30,000,000	Dec. £800,000
Notes and Gold	£26,100,000	Dec. £2,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet but Steady.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300 "
Sales of East Indian	100 "
Imports	7,000 "
Mid-Americans	...5·57+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 9/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices:—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·10	5·11	5·10	5·09
+07	+08	+07	+07
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec. Dec.-Jan.
5·04	4·98	4·95	4·92 4·92
+07	+06	+06	+06 +07

Liverpool market closed until Tuesday.

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...12,000	bales
Do. do. last year	...12,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	... 3,000	"
Do. to Continent	...22,000	"
Spot Cotton—9·70—20.		

Futures—Month of May, 8·84—12 } Advanced early on bull support and shorts covering and declined later owing to commission houses liquidating.

Do. Do. July 8·93—14 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 3/16 unchanged. } New Orleans and New York markets closed on Friday and Saturday.

Futures—Month of May 9·40—11 }

Do do July 9·31—10 }

Closing tone of futures—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	29,000 bales.
"	Sold on Speculation	.....
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	33,000 "
"	Actual Exports	4,000 "
"	Week's Imports	12,000 "
"	Stock	959,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	300 "
"	Sold on Speculation	.....
"	Sold for Exportation	.....
"	Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,000 "
"	Actual Exports	700 "
"	Week's Imports	3,000 "
"	Stocks	17,000 "
Afloat	Americans	60,000 "
"	Indian	5,000 "
Stock of Cotton in London		8,740 "

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore 52 April-May—Value.

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 3/4 May-June—Havre, Sellers.

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.

Sugar:—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14-3

Months of Shipment.—May-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 3 2 1/4d.—Value.

Bombay, April 18.

All markets closed for the Easter Holidays until Tuesday.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
16 Boxes Gold ...	9,83,040	London	National Bank
1 Box Sovs & half Sovs	75,900	do	Hongkong Bank
454 Bars Silver...	9,19,252	do	do do
152 do do	3,06,823	do	Mercantile Bank
20 do do	38,400	do	National Bank
1 Box Sovs & half Sovs	15,000	do	Mercantile Bank
154 Bars Silver..	3,06,627	do	Chartered Bank
112 do do	2,19,719	do	Comptoir Nat de Paris
112 do do	2,23,764	do	do do do
240 do do	4,93,819	do	International Bank
75 do do	1,52,133	do	Chartered Bank
1 Bundle Sovs &c	255	Yerawal	Mac. Mackenzie & Co
3 do Gold Coin and Rs	12,982	Muscat	P. Valhebdas
3 do do do	5,079	Linga	Sundry Importers
3 Parcels Silver	89	London	Hongkong Bank

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday:—

Cotton	4,760 bales.
Wheat	23,978 cwts.
Linseed	2,740 "
Rapeseed	13,513 "
Gingellyseed	1,154 "
Poppyseed	2,812 "
Groundnuts	789 "
Castorseed	8,832 "
Rice	122,891 "
Myrabollams	4,500 "
Cottonseed	18,408 "
Mowraseed	631 "
Gram	3,061 "
Joowar	359 "
Maize	39 "

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras	1,125
Bangalore Bank	Sellers 120
Commercial Bank	12
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk	85
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July	105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	1,000
Carnatic	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	150
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing	nom. 200
Tinnevelly	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	40
Burmah Oil Coy.	7 8s. 1½d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) Sellers	102
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) Sellers	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) Sellers	1,000
Ditto ditto (1909) Sellers	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. Sellers	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. Sellers	16s. 3d.
East India Tea & Produce	20s.
Indian Aluminium	Sellers 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills	Sellers 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 95
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	Sellers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	100
Madras Electric Tramways	nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium	Sellers 85
New Mysore Manganese	19s. 3d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910	Sellers 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)	Sellers 75
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	75
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
South Indian Railway Debentures	£125
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid)	40
Shell Transport and Trading Company	45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9¼
Shimoga Mangancse	Sellers 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	106
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan	96
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid	14s. 3d.
Balaghat, fully paid	4s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	9s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	9s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid	5s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid	8s.
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid	3s.
Glenrock	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	5s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore	Sellers 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (16s. 4d. paid)	6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	25s.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	41s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	£4-17-0
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	1½d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	1½d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	Sellers Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	21s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	9s. 6d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid	13s. 3d.
Sangli, 13s. paid	2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	Rs. 5-8
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid	Nom.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

By Special Cablegram received on 17th instant from London and Paris Exchange, Limited:—

Atchisons	78½
Eries	18⅛
Unions	131½
Canadian Pacific Railway	159
Barsi Light Railway	11
Burma Railway	107
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	157
Nizam's State Railway	113
Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway	160
South Indian Railway (1910)	1·4½
Southern Punjab Railway	129
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.)	£12½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (15s. paid)	2⅜
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy)	10
Barnagore Jute Factory (Cum. Preference)	3⅛
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Preference	10½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. 4½ per cent. Debentures	91½
British Electric Traction Preference	4½
Burma Oil Limited (Ordinary)	4
Calcutta Electric Supply	6½
Calcutta Trams	6½
Lipton (Ordy.)	27s. 6d.
Shell Transport (Pref.)	10½
Chartered of S. Africa	14s. 3d.
Consolidated Goldfields	3
East Rands	3⅜
Rand Mines	5⅞
Tanganyikas	2⅞
Mysore Gold	5
Champion Reefs	6s.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)	3s.
Goldfields of Dharwar	7s. 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan)	2½
Nundydroog	23s. 6d.
Anaconda Copper	7⅜
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	64½
Johannesburg Consolidated	16s.
Oroya Brownhill	12s. 6d.

THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the New Zealand Insurance Company the Chairman said:—In submitting to you to-day the report and balance-sheet for the past year, we have no doubt but that it will meet with your approval. The business of the company is increasing in a most satisfactory manner, and we have again a record to place before you in our premium income, which amounts to the large sum of £616,416, being an increase on the previous year of £51,268, which shows that we are still making steady progress in the insurance world. Our interest and rents amount to £26,342, giving a return of 3·84 per cent., which is a decrease from last year; but this is partly accounted for by the fact that some securities were realised in order to meet our liabilities caused by the calamity at San Francisco, and these gave an amount in cash considerably over the values at which they stood in our books. The result is that we are now carrying a larger proportion of giltedged securities, which consequently means a low rate of interest, no less than £147,612 of these securites bearing interest at 3 1/2 per cent. and under. As regards the San Francisco disaster, shareholders will be pleased to know that our estimate of £285,694 for these losses has been ample; and now that they have been virtually all settled there is a small surplus from this amount in our favour.

And now as to the debit said of the account. Our expenses are £144,765; this is an increase on the previous year; but, as our business expands, we must also expect to see an increase in our expenses. Our losses during the year amount to £406,577; and full provision has been made for all known and unadjusted losses. The loss ratio to premium income is 65·96 per cent., and our surplus on underwriting amounts to £65,074, being equal to 10·56 per cent. on our net premium income, which result shareholders will no doubt consider satisfactory. After allowing for the interim dividend paid last August, the available balance you have to deal with amounts to £81,674, from which your directors recommend the following appropriations:—£25,000 to be transferred to the reserve fund, which will then amount to £155,000; and £35,000 to the reinsurance fund, which will then stand at £235,000; these two funds amounting to the substantial figure of £390,000. Your directors feel assured that the policy of building up the reserves will meet with the approval of shareholders, and that the question of increased dividend should stand over in the meanwhile. The balance of £21,674 is carried forward to the new account, out of which your directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 2s per share, amounting to £15,000, and making 10 per cent for the year.

During the past year we have inaugurated a new system for the control of our Australian underwriting, and Mr. Edger W. Walker, one of our most experienced and successful officers, who has for a long period acted as manager of the Queensland branch, has now been appointed superintendent for the control of our business in the Commonwealth, and we feel assured that under his able management we may look for a large and profitable increase in our underwriting operations in the various States.

It has become necessary to make further accommodation for our increasing business, and a new building is to be erected in Brisbane at an estimated cost of £20,000; the offices at present occupied will be sold. At Sydney we have purchased an addition to our present building, which is to be at once altered to enable us to carry on our accident branch in the same premises. In Wellington a new building is being erected in ferro-concrete at a cost of £12,000, to replace our former offices, which were destroyed in the large conflagration of October, 1906. These buildings and alterations are absolutely necessary to enable us to carry on in a satisfactory manner our large and increasing business.

An amended Fire Brigades Act was passed during the last session of Parliament, and existing fire brigades, and others now being formed, will shortly be operating under the Act. This will mean a considerable extra expense to the companies—one that is sure to grow as new fire boards are formed from time to time; and, as the insurance companies generally have not found that underwriting in the Dominion during the last few years has been profitable, and as they are not philanthropic institutions, it will be necessary, in order to meet this new tax, that the tariff must be raised, and a probable return to something nearer the rates of 1904 will be needful, so that underwriters may obtain a fair return for the risks they are undertaking.

Before concluding, I must refer to the loyal and hearty support that we have received from our staff whose efforts and energy have in no small degree contributed to our successful year's operations.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of the telegrams remaining undelivered at the Bombay Central Office.

From Ratnagiri to Luxumon Vithaji Godi Master Kisanji Sons Company's Office, Dabra Lane, from Chiplun to S G Sabasrabadhe J T Manger's Office, B B and C I Railway, from Cawnpore to Capt Peterson Somerset Light Infantry, from Tajar to Manaulal Wallubbdas, Bhaleshwar, Navivadi Harji, Mulji's Mala Bombay, from Lille to Nosledge, Bombay, from Surat to Talibhoy Shaikteyb, Khanjalla and Parsigally, from Manmad, to Paulin, Laubeing Bombay, from Alleppy to Thamb Hassin, 135 Davud Kaji, from Ahmednazar to Pargah, from Guntur to Haji Gunesuma, Janka Sai Galli, from Calicut to Hussenjee Paramjee Masjid, from Rajput to Phirmack, from Liverpool to Rancone, from Ranchi to Mrs McDowell, Greens Road, Bombay, from Ran to Famous Masjid.

A NUMBER of coffins made of costly woods and elegantly mounted have been dug up in the grounds of the palatial home of Mr. Eugene Zimmerman, Cincinnati, where alterations are being made. They contain the bodies of pet dogs which belonged to Miss Helen Zimmerman, now Duchess of Manchester, who is a great lover of animals.

IT TAKES PURE
RICH RED BLOOD
COURSING THROUGH
YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 159 Market Bombay, No. 2.

CREATION OF THE NEW JAMRAO DISTRICT IN SIND.

The publication

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchborva, 2,572 tons, Captain P. Nicholas, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Labuan, 2,293 tons, Captain W. H. Ross, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Kenley, 2,429 tons, Captain D Wilson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Urlana, 3,384 tons, Captain J. W. Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on Friday from Jedah with 466 pilgrims.

THE steamer Romany, 2,579 tons, Captain J R Nasbit, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kuslandji with a cargo of petroleum oil.

THE steamer Ardamount, 2,248 tons, Captain J McDowall, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Port Natal with a general cargo.

THE Ancher Line steamer Britania, 1,969 tons, Captain R G Garrick, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,111 tons, Captain W Greenhorn, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Rajput, 3,615 tons, Captain G Craig, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lowenburg, 2,959 tons, Captain H F Locken, arrived in harbour on Good Friday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co.'s steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G. LeMiere, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and a number of passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Delhi," 4,783 tons, Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Singapur—Mr. and Mrs. Harter and Mr. F. Retchie; From Colombo.—Mr. B. C. Reade, Mr. J. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Turner Green, Mr. A. C. Webb, Mr. F. S. Rose, Miss C. Bryson, Mr. Holderness, Mr. Dinshaw, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Jiwanji and child, Mr. and Mrs. Adamji, Mr. J. Taylor and 6 Deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. N. A. De Silva, Sub-Lt. V. C. Bowbs, Messrs. Teleley Paul Richter, Fairclough, Roberts and Robinson; Col. Forbes and 125 Deck.

THE steamer Shah Ameer, 1,921 tons, Captain P. M. B. Ledbeitter, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah with 705 pilgrims.

THE steamer Caithness, 2,222 tons, Captain R. W. Taylor, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co's steamer Trieste, 3,203 tons, Captain S. Clinsiak, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain H. Chidley, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Rangoon with a general cargo and Captain and Mrs. Raffin as passengers.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain T S Gray, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Trieste," from Trieste and intermediate ports on Saturday morning:—Mr. Brasseur, Mr. H. Kolher, Mr. and Mrs. Poli and Mr. E. Zaitschel.

WRECK NEAR RANGOON.

The Master of the "Ethiopia" has reported to the Port Officer at Rangoon that he passed on the 29th of March, a submerged wreck with mast showing above the water. The position was Lat: 20° 01 min. North Long: 92° 40 min. East. Oyster reef Beacon-Bears from the wreck North 15° West True, four and a half miles.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Litchfield .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing.....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith...R Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hose .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge ...Capt S D Vale.....R I Marine
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Surprise.....Lt-Comdr Banal .....French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 18.

Ahmadi .....1640 Hughes .....B & P S Co
Ardamount ...2248 McDowall .....
Badree .....1439 Lloyd .....I A Hassum
Balimba .....1607 Sewell .....M M & Co
Ben Vrachlie...2534 Finlay .....The Captain
Ben Vrenenie..2534 Findlay .....The Captain
Clan Forbes...2589 Becket .....F M & Co
Framdale ...3100 Kiddi.....T M & Co
Fultala.....2701 Allen.....M M & Co
Fairport .....2133 Greig .....F M & Co
Frankly .....3617 Yell .....W & A G Co
Hartport .....2503 Holman .....M M & Co
Islami .....1604 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Kazemba .....2936 Anderson .....P & O Co
Kaiser .....1713 Von Holdt .....A Strandes
Kenley.....2429 Wilson .....
Kaiser .....1713 Von Heldt .....A Strandes.
Loch Tay.....3146 Stephen .....W & A G Co
Landaura.....2156 Hall .....M M & Co
Monsori .....1736 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Norfolk .....2506 Boney .....G Cotton &Co
Neidenfels ...3417 Rode .....Glade & Co
Nowrosl Bahr. 178 Macoda ..... Sultan of Musat
Peninsular ...3047 Aden ....13-16 P & O Co
Romany .....2579 Nasbit .....
Rajput .....3615 Craig .....T M & Co
Shah Noojam.2741 Foster .....H A Hassum
Shah Noor ...2783 Harrison .....H A H Hassum
Shah Jehan...2566 Grant .....H A Hassum
Sheigh .....2828 Wawn .....K Nixon & Co
Urlana .....3384 Robertson .....M M & Co
Warora .....2553 Shephard .....N F M M & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—APRIL 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cap.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Othello	3327	Bradley	Hull	23-4	F M & Co
B Clan Macintosh	3043	Leunoso	Dunkirk	30-4	F M & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	England	Antwerp	27-4	M M & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	RS Ports	Pe's	22-4	B & P S N Co
H Reichsstag	1319	Thle	Zhar	17-4	A Strandes
K YebashiMaru	2992	Kon Kobe		22-4	N Y Kaisha
O Haidari	1563	DeLorne	Jeddah	28-4	B&P S N Co
P Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell M'borough		16-4	A Willis
P Lowenburg	2959	Socken	Calcutta	23-4	Glade & Co

H W D D

Loodiana.....2128 Clower .....N F M M & Co

M W P D

Courland ...760 Ebrahim ...G Ports ...23-14 Bo S N Co
Indravati ...513 Fakeera ...G Ports 16-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi ...517 Ahmed...Mangalore 17-4 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Glasgow 4412 Greenhorn L'pol 28-4 K N&Co
3 Senator 3048 Atkinson Antwerp N Y K Nixon & Co
5 Clan Macintyre.3503 Weir Antwp 17-4 F Moir & Co
9 Oriental ...3085 Palmer Aden...1-5 P & O S N Co
10 & 11 Quilca .....4942 Anderson .....N F M M & Co
12 Macedonia...5245 Bennett London 25-12 P & O Co
14 Lima.....941 Williams Kyle 20-4 M M & Co
15 Gorjistan .....2900 Scott Genoa ...3-5 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Ardamount s	McDowell ...	Pt Natal, Mar 29
17	Macedonia s	Bennett	London, Mar 27
	Rajput s	Craig	Calcutta, Mar 11
	City of Glasgow s	Greenhorn ...	Karachi, Apr 16
	Lowenburg s	Locken	H'burg, Mar 15
	Ahmadi s.....	Hughes	Jedah, Apr 5
18	Kenley s	Wilson	Calcutta, Apr 6
	Urlana s	Robertson ...	Calcutta, Apr 6
	Romany s	Nasbitt.....	Kustandji, M. 30
	Surprise (French Gun-boat	Banal	Busreh, Mar 30
18	Shah Ameer s.....	Ledbeitter.....	Jedah April 7.
	Caithness s	Taylor	Calcutta, April 7.
	Trieste s	Oiinsiak	Trieste, Mar. 29.
	Okhla s.....	Chidley	Rangoon, Mar 27.
	Dwarka s.....	Moxon	Per Gulf, Apl. 4.
19	Naderi s	Gray	Mauritius, Mar 25
	Delhi s.....	Andrews	Shanghai, Mar. 31

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	City of Vienna s...	Miller	Marseilles, &c
	Capri s.....	Dominico ...	Hongkong, &c
	Virawa s	Brocq	Zanzibar, &c
	Linga s	McDiarmid ...	Kara hi
	Gerd s	Andreasen ...	Bangkok, &c
	Clan Macintyre s	Weir.....	Antwerp
18	Labuan s	Ross	Calcutta
	Caledonia s	Peters	Aden
	Inchbarra s.....	Nicholas	Calcutta
	Naseri s	Le Miere	Persian Gulf &c
19	Britannia s	Garrick	Liverpool, &c

The steamer Goalpara, Bishop, for Persian Gulf, &c., obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Names.	From
14	Wearmouth	W Catto	Bombay
	Umlazi	E R Lewis	Natal
	Putiala	J Farquharson	Rangoon
	Cooeyanna	H McDenald	Port M'bourne
	Craftsman	J Gandie	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

15	Lunka	J C Kirkham	Rangoon
	Katoria	A D Morton	Chittagong
	Surada	L Y Archdeacon	Bombay
	Bloemfontein	P J Greggans	Boston & New York

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
11	Glenelg	Liverpool
11	Lindula	Negapatam
13	Shadwell	London
13	Trantenfels	Middlesbro
13	Glenafri	Londen
14	Palamcotta	Rangoon
14	Nonsuch	Calcutta
16	Lawada	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, left Liverpool, on the evening of the 14th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macinosh, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, arrived at London on the evening of the 15th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, left London on the evening of the 15th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Politician, sailed this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 16th instant.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, left London on the morning of the 18th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, left to-day.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 18.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—990 cwt. linseed, J. Fachiri.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—1,000 bales cotton the M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru s.—1,000 bales cotton the M B Kaisha.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

Admiral Lord Charles Peresford has addressed the following interesting letter to Mr. T. W. Moore, Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, in response to a communication forwarded to the gallant Admiral conveying the Annual Report of the Guild and expressing gratification at the much more close and friendly relationship now existing between the Royal Navy and the Merchant Service; Lord Charles being responsible for this to a great extent:—

H. M. S. "King Edward VII,"

Channel Fleet, at Ballachulish, 27th March, 1908.

Dear Mr. Moore.—Thank you for your letter of the 26th March, and for the accompanying copy of the Annual Report which was adopted at the recent meeting of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

I find the Report contains an immense amount of most interesting information concerning the Merchant Service of the Empire, and am quite certain that the more the two great maritime services of this country, i.e., the Military Shipping and the Mercantile Shipping, are brought into close and intimate touch, the more it will be for the benefit of the country. The country depends upon each individual Service for its existence: on the mercantile Service for the delivery of water-borne goods, and on the Navy as an insurance that that delivery shall not be interfered with during warlike operations. There can be no doubt that the late impulse to signalling between the two branches of shipping is doing a very great deal to bring the Services more completely in accord together. I hardly ever pass a merchant ship now at sea without being able to communicate with her clearly and rapidly, and on several occasions the initiative has come from the merchant ship. This is most satisfactory and verifies my prediction, that if once the matter was taken up and placed before the Captains and Officers of the Mercantile Marine in its true light, they would be the first to appreciate the value of being able to communicate with men-of-war, but I must confess that their energy and enterprise in this direction has far exceeded the hopeful anticipations I held formerly.

May all good luck attend you.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHARLES BERESFORD.

A PROCLAMATION was issued on Thursday last against Phanindra Nath Mitra, printer and publisher of the "Yugantur."

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE CAUVERY POWER SCHEME.

The "Madras Mail" :—A correspondent writes :—I have read with interest Mr. Percy F. Martin's article on "The Cauvery Water Power," which appeared in the Engineering Supplement of the "Times" on the 10th March, and was reproduced in your issue of the 3rd April. Mr. Martin points out that the present supply of water power from Sivasamudram is inadequate to meet existing requirements, and he reviews a scheme, projected by the Mysore Engineers, for the construction of an enormous reservoir on the upper reaches of the Cauvery River for impounding a body of water capable of generating 33,000 horse power to be utilised for various electrical purposes, the cost of the whole scheme being estimated at Rs. 300 lakhs roughly. I am told that objection has been taken to this scheme by the Collectors of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, as this impounding of billions of cubic feet of water would shorten the irrigation supply for the rice fields of these Districts. The flood waters of the Cauvery, instead of going to waste, as is alleged by the Mysore Engineers, are, in reality, used for flooding the rice lands of Trichinopoly and Tanjore in the months of July and August. Not only would there be this loss of monsoon water during the time the reservoir was filling but there would be the further annual loss of the water used in irrigating 300,000 acres of rice lands in Mysore contemplated by this project, so that Mysore's gain of 300,000 acres of rice lands would throw out even a larger area from rice cultivation in Tanjore and Trichinopoly. This, of course, is a question for the engineers to thresh out.

What strikes a casual observer is, that if more power is needed for Kolar and elsewhere, why not utilise the Marikanave lake, which the Mysore Government have just completed at a very large expenditure and which is said to be capable of supplying all the water power needed? Why commit the State to an expenditure of Rs. 300 lakhs when the object to be gained, namely electrical power, can be obtained from existing sources? It seems a pity that the largest artificial lake in the world, from which the late Sir Sheshadri Iyer expected so much benefit to the Mysore State, should be allowed to go to waste. The distance from the Kolar Gold Field would be less than from the Talbrad reservoir and the head of the water to work their turbines would be double, while the cost of penstock pipes would be one-fourth as much. It is to be hoped that this matter will receive the serious attention of the Mysore Government before they commit themselves to the enormous expenditure contemplated in the Cauvery dam scheme.

THE KHALSA COLLEGE.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" :—The Syndicate of the Punjab University has called upon the authorities of the Khalsa College at Amritsar to explain why steps should not be taken to disaffiliat the institution, for the reasons that the requirements of the Syndicate for the past four years have not been carried out, that the present managing committee is unconstitutional, that the management is not conducted on sound lines, that the College is not efficient, especially in the matter of buildings, and that it is not on a sound financial footing. The Sikh States whose subscriptions constituted the bulk of the income have withdrawn their support. In March last a committee appointed by Government assembled in Lahore and went into the question of the management of the college at some length. Its report has not yet been published, but it is believed that it made recommendations, which if accepted, would ensure improved management, secure a renewal of the support of the Native States and expedite the completion of the college buildings. The action of the University, therefore, may strengthen the hands of the committee and hasten an expeditious settlement on right lines, which is much to be desired.

INCREASE OF BORDER SMUGGLING.

The "Pioneer":—From reports which reach us from Quetta it is plain that the smuggling of rifles and ammunition through Persian Baluchistan is now proceeding on a larger scale than has previously been known. The "gunrunners" manage apparently to land their cargoes on the coast somewhere west of Gwadar, and from that points caravans carry them northwards towards the Afghan frontier in the neighbourhood of Seistan. There is no great sale for the arms on the way, but if Afghanistan can be reached there is a choice of markets either in the interior or in the tribal country which stretches for hundreds of miles to the north-east. The smugglers vary their prices according to the distance covered by the caravans; and rifles which may be sold cheaply in the Lower Helmand Valley command a high figure by the time they have reached, say, the Durand Line east of Ghazni. It is a hazardous business, but the profits are large, for breech-loading rifles of obsolete patterns can be purchased for a few shillings in Europe, and once they are landed on the Persian coast the men who deal in them are assured of large gains if the Afghan border can be safely crossed. But there are certain difficulties in the way, which we need not indicate, especially at the present moment; and the interception of caravans seem likely to become part and parcel of frontier duty in those desolate tracts of Baluchistan which are still a No Man's Land. The task is a difficult one, no doubt, but it is worth undertaking, for it is most undesirable that this illicit traffic in arms should flourish. When the next big capture takes place we hope that it will be even larger than that of last summer.

THE PRICE OF PLOUGH CATTLE.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" :—When the Tika Sahib of Nabha asked, in the Budget debate, what Government would do about the rising price of plough cattle, he had, we suppose, some remedy in his mind. We should much like to know what that remedy is. The opportunity was lost in 1883, when the Revenue Act of that they was framed. The Bill comprised sections providing for protection of such pastures as still remained in Punjab villages. Those sections were dropped on the promise of a Waste Lands Bill, and in a quarter of a century no such Bill has appeared. Nor would it now be of use if it did appear, for the pastures are gone. And the result is that good plough cattle now sell at Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 the pair an advance of some 300 per cent. in a generation. What is to be done? Ram Singh with ten acres could afford Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 for two pairs of bullocks thirty years ago. His five grandsons now, with two acres each, cannot even afford the one inferior pair per holding procurable at that price, though the value of produce per maund may have trebled. It is all very well for the Tika Sahib to ask what the Government proposes; le us hear that the Native States and the aristocracy, the leaders of the people—what they have to suggest. Notwithstanding fodder famines there are still reserves of cattle in the Native States; in many States waste lands abound, and it is from the States, we imagine, that most of the cattle come which command such high prices at the cattle fairs. Whatever our own districts can produce now-a-days must be stall-fed, and the first "desideratum" therefore is to render fodder as cheap as may be. The means to this end have often been discussed by us, and as recently as July last the "Pioneer" again put forward definite proposals. But even with an assured supply of stored fodder, stall-fed cattle must always be expensive; the rise of prices can perhaps be checked, but to cheapen cattle to rates within the means of a population depressed by sub-division of holdings generation after generation that seems hopeless. Is any revolution possible in agricultural methods can we hope for culture on the Chinese pattern? If the Tika Sahib would visit Manchuria and see the agricultural wonders described by Sir Ian Hamilton, in the first volume of his "Staff Officer's Scrap-Book," then he might induce his brother Chiefs to lead such a revolution.

THE RULING PRINCES OF INDIA.

The following is published in the "Evening Standard" of March 31st:—

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a communication printed in the issue of the "Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette" dated 20th February last, which purports to convey a verbatim report of views expressed by me to a special correspondent in a personal interview. As it is possible that the statements attributed to me may be reproduced in other journals, and are calculated to convey a most erroneous idea, not merely of my own views but of the relations subsisting between the Government of India and the Ruling Princes of the Indian Empire, I trust that you will find space in which to publish this disclaimer.

I may say at once that I have no recollection of communicating my views on the subjects in question to anyone connected with the Press during my stay at Madras, in January. It is certain that during that time I was never approached by anyone with a view to my formally expressing my opinions for publication.

In the first place, I am represented as taking "a pessimistic view" of the sentiments of the Ruling Princes with respect to the British Throne and the British-paramountcy in India. It is not for me to speak for the Ruling Princes of India, who are, almost to a man eminently capable of forming their own opinions and expressing them for themselves. I therefore content myself with saying that my views are directly the cotrary of pessimistic, and that I am unable to imagine on what utterances of mine the alleged "view" is based.

Secondly, I would draw attention to the fact that an "optimistic view" which I have taken occasion to impress most strongly on two travelling members of Parliament during the last few months—I refer to the excellent relations subsisting between the Government of India and the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore—if passed over by your correspondent with the very briefest mention, as apparently, a matter of very trifling importance. Had it been given greater prominence I should have less complaint to make.

I take the strongest exception, however, to the references to Travancore, where I had the honour of serving as Dewan, one of the most enlightened rulers in India for a period of two years. The whole reference is an entire misrepresentation both of the facts and of my own sentiments. During the period that I refer to the relations between the Durbar and the British Government, were of the happiest description, and I have nothing but gratitude to express to the several Residents with whom I was brought in contact for the unwavering support and assistance accorded by them to his Highness the Maharaja's Government in the interests of wholesome and progressive administration.

As regards the general situation I have no reason for supposing that any general feeling exists among the ruling Princes of India that the Government of India interfere unduly and presistently with their internal affairs. At times, during periods when a centeralising tendency exists at headquarters, there must be occasional soreness and a feeling that the Durbar could manage its own affairs sufficiently well with a little less supervision and advice. But precisely the same feeling exists at such time, if I am not mistaken, in the Local Governments and Provincial Administrations in British India, and has found vigorous expression in the evidence tendered to the Decentralisation Commission. Again, I am not prepared to assert that Residents and Political Agents are never fussy, or that they are always endowed with supreme tact. But, none the less, my own conviction, based on many years of experience of administration in a Native State, is that the occasional instances of undue interference in internal affairs of the State by the Government of India are as nothing when weighed against the results of the benevolent supervision of the paramount Power. Thanks in great measure to this supervision, the administration in many States has progressed to a point at which, in my opinion, greater latitude might be reasonably allowed to the Durbars in certain directions. But to write down the present and past attitude of the Government of India towards the States as meddlesome and unjustified would be to ignore plain facts and to display the grossest ingratitude.

There are other inaccuracies and misstatements in your correspondent's letter which must be apparent to anyone acquainted with India, but I do not care to occupy your valuable space further.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO.

Mysore, South India, 12th March 1908.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 1er AVRIL 1908

I.—Conspirateurs Et Gens De Police,—L'Aventure Du Colonel Fournier Et La Mysterieuse Affaire Donnadieu (1802), Premiere partie. par M. Gilbert Augustin-Thierry.

II.—Memoires De La Duchesse De Dino.—Souvenirs D'Enfance.

III.—L'Ombre Du Passe, Derniere Partie, par Mme Grazia Deledda.

IV.—Esquisses Contemporaines.—Ferdinand Brunetiere.—II. La Derniere Incarnation, par M. Victor Giraud.

V.—La Revolution Persane Et L'Accord Anglo-Russe, par.

VI.—Les Debuts Du Co cordat a Pairs, D'Apres Une Publication Recente, par M. Raymond de Vogue.

VII.—Les Deux Autres, par Mrs Edith Wharton (I).

VIII.—Revue Musicale.—La Habanera a L'Opera-Comique :—Ramuntcho a L'Odeon :—Omea Aux Concerts Colonne :—Promethee Triomphant Aux Concerts Chevillard, par M. Camille Pellaigne.

IX.—Chronique de La Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.

X.—Bulletin Biblographique.

NEW POLAR EXPEDITION.

A new Polar expedition, says a Reuter's message from St, Petersburg, is being equipped under the auspices of the Russian Ministry of Marine.

Its object is to discover a north-east passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and thereby to accelerate naval communication between Western and Far Eastern Russia.

Two icebreakers are being built for the expedition at the Nevsky yards in St Petersburg.

The expedition will start from the White Sea, and will be aided by balloon detachments stationed at various points on the northern shore of Asiatic Russia and elsewhere for the purpose of reporting those movements of the Polar ice which have proved so serious an obstacle to all previous expeditions.

A WOMAN named Carlotta Tani, living in the village of Castellian Torre, near Florence, has recovered the power of speech after being dumb for forty-four years. When she was seven years old (says the "Mail's" correspondent) an old beggar-woman called the "witch" gave her a quince. Immediately after eating it she became dumb, and in the forty-four years that have elapsed since has been able to express only her most pressing needs by sounds. Before dying the "witch" summoned the girl, promising a cure, but Carlotta reached the "witch's" but too late. The woman, however, had prophesied Carlotta's recovery when she reached the "witch's" age, and this, the villagers say, occurred last week.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

Few thunderstorms occurred in South India, but no rainfall of any importance has been reported; clouds have decreased considerably over the Peninsula. Temperature has risen in the North-East of India, generally in excess; but over the rest of the country, normal temperature conditions prevail.

Burma—Skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity is equal to the average; temperature is normal.

North-East India and Orissa—Clouds are reported from a few stations in the East and South Division; but skies are free from cloud elsewhere; moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average, temperature has risen and is now slightly in excess at many stations.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—Skies are clear; humidity is generally in defect, except in the West United Provinces; temperature is normal.

North-East India—Skies are almost free from clouds; moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average; temperature is approximately normal.

Peninsula—Clouds have decreased considerably and skies are now clear or only lightly clouded; humidity is nearly equal to the average; temperature is normal.

Forecast—Few thunder showers are possible in Assam.

SIMLA, April 18.

Widespread rainfall has occurred in South India excluding the East Coast Districts. A few scattered falls are reported from Burma.

Burma.—Light falls of rain occurred in Mergui, Maulmein and Maymyo; skies are clear or lightly clouded.

North-East India including Orissa.—Skies are lightly clouded in parts of the South-Western Districts, and almost clear elsewhere.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—No clouds are reported.

North-West India.—Skies are clear.

Peninsula.—Nearly general rain has fallen in South India, excluding the East Coast Districts; Salem reports one and half inches; Kodaikanal, three quarters of an inch; Cotacamund and Mercara, half an inch, and Mangalore, one inch. Skies, moderately to heavily overcast in South India, clear or lightly clouded elsewhere.

Forecast.—Few falls of rain are probable in Burma and South India.

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

Scattered falls of rain have occurred in North Burma, Assam and South India. Cloud have increased considerably in Eastern Bengal and Assam; but over the rest of the country, the skies are generally clear.

Burma.—Maymyo reports fall of half an inch of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded.

North-East India including Orissa.—Light falls of rain have occurred in Sibsagar and Tezpur. Clouds have increased in the South and East of the Division, but skies remain clear elsewhere.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—No clouds are reported.

North-West India.—Skies are clear.

Peninsula.—Thunderstorms have given light rain in Chitaldroog and Mercara; skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Forecast.—Thundershowers are probable in Eastern Bengal, Assam and South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 18th April 1908 was 28.897 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is drier than usual. The direction of air movement is westerly or north-westerly at most places. Weather during the day time had been 3° to 4° cooler then usual at Rawalpindi, Lahore, Sirsa and Ambala while the minimum was fairly normal at Rawalpindi and Delhi and in slight defect at Lahore and Sirsa.

United Provinces.—Skies are altogether cloudless and the air is drier than usual generally. Winds are westerly at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad and south-westerly at Agra. Temperature during day had been 2° to 4° above the average at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad while the minimum was 4° in excess at Jhansi and 1° to 2° in defect elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are cloudless and the air is slightly damper than usual at Karachi only. Winds blow from the northerly or north-westerly direction at Jacobabad and Jaipur and from the westerly direction at Karachi; while Ajmer recorded calm. Weather during day has been 1° to 3° hotter than usual in several places while last night's minimum was 4° in defect of normal at Jaipur.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bhavnagar Para and Surat while the air is drier than usual everywhere except at Surat and Deesa. Calms and variable winds prevail generally. The maximum has been 3° to 5° in excess of normal at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Para and Rajkot and 4° to 6° in defect at Veraval and Surat, while weather during night was 2° to 5° cooler than usual generally.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear throughout the district and humidity is considerably below the average. Winds are northerly or north-westerly at Jubbulpore, Saugor, Khandwa, Akola, Nagpur and Chanda and south-westerly at the remaining stations. Day temperature has been either equal to or in slight excess of normal generally while yesterday's minimum was 4° to 6° in defect at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Akola and Chanda.

Konkan.—Skies are moderately or densely clouded at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao and humidity has increased slightly at Bombay, Mormugao and Karwar. Winds blow from the southerly direction at Bombay and from the northerly direction at Ratnagiri and Mormugao while calm is recorded at Karwar. Day temperature has been 4° in defect at Mormugao and Karwar while last night's minimum varied but slightly from normal.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light cloud has appeared at Hyderabad only and the air is damper than usual at Poona and Sholapur. Winds are north-westerly at Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur while calms are recorded elsewhere. The maximum is 9° in defect of normal at Hyderabad and varied but slightly in other places. Weather during night was 3° to 6° warmer than usual at Bijapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine with clouded skies at a few places on the West Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (15th)	87·1	72·1	...	6·03
Jask (15th)	80·3	67·8	...	0·29
Muskat (15th)	...	...	...	...
Multan	93·3	67·5	...	1·36
Rawalpindi	85·4	60·1	...	10·43
Lahore	96·4	62·2	...	2·58
Sirsa	99·3	66·1	...	0·75
Ambala	94·5	68·0	...	2·30
Delhi	101·7	74·2	...	2·24
Agra	103·5	73·0	...	1·35
Mainpuri				
Jhansi	106·8	81·6	...	1·64
Cawnpore	106·4	72·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	106·4	72·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	107·1	72·3	...	1·77
Karachi	89·9	71·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	101·4	75·7	...	0·99
Jaipur	104·2	68·6	...	0·97
Kotah	106·0	78·6	...	0·47
Bhuj	104·6	70·5	...	0·09
Dwarka	85·3	75·2	...	0·11
Veraval	83·7	70·8	...	0·15
Rajkot	107·9	65·2	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	104·6	72·5	...	0·08
Surat	94·1	72·6	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	109·1	74·2	...	0·10
Deesa	110·3	69·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	98·0	72·7	...	0·24
Indore	106·6	72·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	104·0	65·8	...	1·96
Saugor	102·1	73·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	105·6	70·4	...	1·34
Khandwa	107·7	78·1	...	1·44
Akola	108·7	70·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	106·8	73·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	107·1	78·6	...	?
Chanda	108·5	71·0	...	1·65
Rajpur	106·2	71·4	...	2·83
Bombay	90·0	77·3	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	88·8	79·4	...	0·12
Mormugao	86·5	81·9	...	0·20
Karwar	86·3	76·5	...	3·08
Malegaon	106·4	70·6	...	0·45
Ahmednagar				
Poona	99·0	66·8	...	0·90
Sholapur	104·8	77·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	99·2	78·2	...	0·90
Belgaum	84·3	70·1	...	0·76
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	105·9	80·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	92·8	81·7	...	1·15
Mangalore	86·7	76·4	...	1·33
Calicut	90·4	79·1	...	13·06
Cochin

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE courses on Saturday were all carefully arranged for light breezes, so of course there was a fine fresh breeze which kept up nobly all the afternoon. The first race was for D class and the ships boats combined. The start was at 3-15 and some of the lot started then, but others kept on starting at intervals for some time. The S. M. Galley went away at a tremendous pace and kept in the van right away to the mark buoy. When it came to the windward work the heavier boats began to score, especially the Highflyer's second pinnace. The Invicta also did very well on the run and reach and held her own very well close hauled. Swin and Swale both had bad starts and were a long way behind at the lee mark but made up a lot on the way home, though they should have beaten the pinnace under the circumstances. The pinnace was first home but could not save her time from the Galley for first though she had plenty in hand from Invicta which was third.

Sapphire had the best of the start in A class and ran away with a clear lead. It was a run to Tucker Beacon and a reach to North Karanja with a good beat home, and on the first round Shapphire more than held her own, working off the greater part of the time she was allowing Melody and Turquoise. On the second round the wind got fluky but then freshened again and Turquoise steadily improved her position and finally won by eight seconds after a good all round piece of sailing. Turquoise is the more to be congratulated as she sprung her mast the Sunday before, in a sporting attempt to carry her whole mainsail when a reef was clearly indicated, and had only just got a new one stepped. All the five B Class boats started, Erin and Pixie being first away and settling down at once to a duel. Both kept in shore on the first leg while Trixie went straight for the mark. Pixie was just able to keep ahead of her sister but no more and rounded the buoy less than a minute ahead on the first round. The second part of the course was round Tucker Beacon and back, and Pixie and Erin stuck to each other like glue but Erin managed to make up a few seconds. At the finish Pixie was standing up to the line on the port tack when Erin arrived on the other tack and luffing up at the last fouled Pixie. Pixie was across first, but the result will depend on what happens in the protest line. Trixie gained on the last part of the course and was only twenty seconds behind Erin. Peswit did very well as long as she had the wind free but beating up for home the wind and sea were too much for her.

Eight started in C class. Tomtit was really over the line too soon, but fortune favoured her as the starter had views of his own as to what constituted the actual starting line and let her through. Tomtit and Meg stood along the shore for the first part of the run and drew away from the rest. Lapwing and Maud had words on the way down, and Maud and Curlew had a scrap in which Maud had much the best of it; Curlew starting her luff too late and then not putting her heart into it. Valkyrie ran very well and was third at the Beacon with Lapwing next. On the beat in, Tomtit and Meg steadily drew away from the rest. Valkyrie went to windward in greatly improved form and kept her place well. Maud caught Lapwing inside Middle Ground by some clever navigation while Curlew, Jean and Coralie were all close up.

Tomtit was three minutes ahead of Meg on the first round and six ahead of Maud and just held her own the first time round the small course. Jean kept going well and improved her position if anything. On the last round Lapwing got away from Valkyrie at last and drew up on Maud while Coralie, Jean and Curlew kept well up.

At the finish Tomtit had made on Meg a little but only managed to save her time from Jean by twenty seconds. If the latter had not been late at the start she would most probably have won easily. Meg was unlucky is only getting third place after a hard sailed race, she being the only one of the lot to put up a fight with Tomtit.

To-day being Easter Monday there will be a sweepstakes race for all classes, starting at 4 p. m. The course will be round Sunk Rock, North Karanja, home. Entries at the post, Rs. 3 each.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'oce. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ..	Scr	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E	3 30	5 27 10	1 57 10
Melody ...	7 12	J B K Macbeth ...	3 30	5 38 22	2 1 10
Turquoise...	10 48	F J Preston	3 30	5 37 59	1 57 11

Course No. 1 twice round second time reversed = 10·8 miles.—1st Prize won by Turquoise. Wind N W Strength Light.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-35 p m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'oce M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Erin	Scr	J N Parker and R W Fisher...	3 30	5 50 50	2 20 50
Mankin ...	1 36	Officers, R A....	3 30	5 54 25	2 27 47
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	3 30	5 51 10	2 21 10
Peswit....	3 16	F V Evans and D Fraser.....	3 30	6 5 57	2 32 41
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson and J E Aspinwall,	3 30	5 49 10	2 19 10

Course No. 1 + 2? = 9·3 miles, 1st Prize won by Pixie and 2nd Prize won by Erin. Wind N W Strength Light—Time limit 7 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3 40 p m.

Name of Boats	Time All'oce M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing ..	5 22	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E	3 40	6 0 ½	2 14 38½
Maud	Scr	Officers, R E.....	3 40	5 59 16	2 19 16
Coralie	7 40	Major Maud and Major Anderson	3 40	6 2 55	2 15 15
Tomtit....	Scr	Dr F M Gibson ..	3 43	5 51 42	2 11 42
Meg	1?31	Lieut A C Trench, R E.....	3 43	5 54 45	2 13 13
Curlew....	4 54	C A Wordsworth..	3 40	6 2 18	2 15 24
Jean.....	11 30	C N Moberly	3 40	6 3 32	2 12 2
Walkyrie...	9 12	H E Johnson and R Walker ..	3 40	6 3 53	2 14 21

Course No. 1 + 2 + 2 reversed = 9·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Tomtit, 2nd Prize won by Jean and 3rd Prize won by Meg. Wind N W Strength Light. Time-limit 7 p.m.

D CLASS AND SHIPS BOAT RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p m.

Name of Boats	Time All'oce M S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Swin	Scr	S M Defences	3 15	5 0 45	1 45 45
Swale	Scr	do	3 15	5 4 17	1 49 17
Invicta....	4 54	do	3 15	5 3 20	1 48 26
32' Galley..	18 37	do	3 15	5 4 2?	1 30 23
35' Pinnace I	3 41	HMS Highflyer	3 15	5 16 39	1 57 58
35' PinnaceII	3 41	do	3 15	4 51 24	1 37 43
30' Cutter I.	28 10	do	3 15	5 43 43	2 0 30
30' CutterII.	28 10	do	3 15	6 49 13	3 6 2
30' Galley...	24 30	do	3 15	30	Not timed

Course No 35 = 7·35 miles 1st Prize won by 32' Galley, S M Defences, 2nd Prize won by 35' Pinnace II, Highflyer and 3rd Prize won by Invicta. Wind N, W. Strength Light.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. PINHEY, Resident, Gwalior, has been appointed to act as Private Secretary to the Viceroy, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop-Smith, who proceeds on two and a half months' leave next month.

A SPECIAL cablegram to the "Pioneer" states that the Natal Agricultural Union has declared that Indian labour is necessary for the maintenance of the colony's industries. This is a protest against the proposed stoppage of Indian immigration. Parliament is consequently unlikely to do more than legislate for the termination of indentures in India.

ENGLISH RACING NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 3.

THE LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

IT was raining heavily at Liverpool and did not stop till the place looked more like a quagmire than a racecourse. The attendance was larger than on the previous day, as many were on the spot to snap up some good prices for the National. The betting on this day was the heaviest known since Books were opened, and some large wagers about Springbok, Seisdon Prince, Kirkland, and Tom West were jotted down. Eventually Kirkland was made a strong favourite and was supported to win many thousands. When business opened on the first race, the weather had much improved, and the light, which was very bad up to then, was getting clearer as the afternoon wore on. The interest of the day was centred on the fourth event, the Liverpool Spring Cup. Only eight starters contested this event. Glacis was made a hot favourite as soon as business on the race opened; and to show what the talent thought of his chance, 2 to 1 and 85 to 40 were offered and taken without delay or demur. The Bedouin was steady at fives, Menu at 100 to 6, and the neglected ones were St. Sarin and Cornfield at eights and tens, respectively, while Mayor, Violante, and D'Orsay were at twenties. Judging from the way money was being invested on Glacis, one would conclude that this 4-year old could not lose; but the glorious uncertainties of racing were fully demonstrated when the field was let go. D'Orsay, The Bedouin, and Glacis were the most fractious at the post; and though D'Orsay got off well, Glacis and The Bedouin were hopelessly left fifteen lengths when the tapes went up. St. Sarin and D'Orsay led the field with Cornfield, Menu, and Violante in their wake, followed by Glacis, The Bedouin with Mayor last. A little distance before entering the straight, Menu made her endeavour but could not improve. Glacis was rapidly coming up, but, having lost much ground at the start, was on a hopeless mission, though running gamely. Once in the straight, St. Sarin eased all doubts, and won a nice race by three-quarters of a length from D'Orsay, who beat Menu by a length. Glacis was decidedly the unlucky horse in the race and was placed fifth. Had the start been a level one, I have no hesitation in saying that Glacis and not St. Sarin would have been returned the winner. Mr. A. James is the owner of St. Sarin, and, singular to relate, he won the two big events of the day—the Union Jack Stakes with Lucas and the Spring Cup with St. Sarin.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

The morning broke fine and the weather since the previous evening had quite changed. Everything looked bright and gave promise of a gay National. The sunshine was bright and made things more cheerful. The course was reported to be in capital condition, and a good day's sport was anticipated. Liverpool was early besieged, thousands of racing folks coming in from all parts. The special trains were packed, and not for many years has such a tremendous concourse of spectators assembled at Aintree. Every enclosure was packed, and the view from the top of the Stand presented an extraordinary sight. Leinster being scratched, the field numbered twenty-four. Speculation opened with great demand for Tom West, who finally became favourite. Kirkland, Springbok, and Seisdon Prince were heavily backed, though Kirkland disappointed many in his looks. He wore a tired and jaded look and did not seem to relish the task before him. Being, however, a previous winner, and having gone over the course successfully, he had many backers, but to my mind he seemed to have a hopeless chance. Flaxman looked fit and well, though out of place with this hard, rugged lot: he shows too much quality for a steeplechaser, and would I think, do better on the flat than over sticks. Tom West, though a small horse, attracted much attention; he placed last year, and many thought that he would run very forward, and that with a little luck he might win. He was well prepared, fresh, and as fit as hands could make him, so much so that his jockey found him too playful and had some difficulty in mounting him. It is not strange, when one takes into consideration the stiffness of the National course, to see that two-thirds of the candidates usually fall or are pulled up, which occurred this year, and out of the twenty-four candidates only eight finished the course. Mount Prospect's Fortune, who changed hands for some thousands of pounds, was the first to fall, his late owner after having won the Grand Military Gold Cup having sold him—very wise, indeed, as I do not believe he had the remotest chance for the National. Roman Law, Seisdon Prince, and Extravagance were the most prominent of the others who failed to complete the course. Tom West looked like winning a mile from home, but it was here that he fell and extinguished his chances. Murphy, who had the mount, was reported to have been killed, but this happily turned out untrue, as he was able after a while to walk home. Valentine's Brook put Seisdon Prince out of Court, Lara was done with at the pond fence, and York II rolled over just before. The first round found the field less seven. Flaxman, who was ridden by Anthony, broke a stirrup leather, which severely handicapped him in the race; he had many narrow escapes, and it was only his good horsemanship that saved his life At the next fence down came Extravagance, followed in the same fashion by Roman Law. Tom West was now leading with Mattie McGregor, Rubio, Flaxman, Dathi, Springbok, and Kirkland, which order was maintained till Becher's, when Tom West and Wild Fox had enough and both fell. Flaxman was now in command and was going as well as one could wish, but here the horse seemed to have made a mistake and lost much ground, which brought up Mattie McGregor and Rubio in the lead. The Lawyer was a good way behind, followed by the tired Kirkland, who was being pushed all the way and struggled with great gameness until the final fence, when he jumped short and fell, but was remounted immediately. Flaxman and The Lawyer were now putting on the spurt and gaining ground at every stride; but the effort was too late, Rubio and Mattie McGregor, who were a good way ahead, were left without further opposition, and Rubio—still full of running and still fresh—passed the post with Mattie McGregor second and The Lawyer, beating Flaxman, got third. The victory was hailed with delight by the ring, as I do not think there was a single winning wager on the race. Rubio was tendered at 66 to 1, and, as a matter of fact, any price might have been obtained about his chances, which were exceedingly remote, and not a single backer gave him a thought. A strong tinge of romance hovers about Rubio. He was purchased for 15 guineas by his original owner, who believed at the time to have sold him well, when he disposed of him to Major Douglas Fennant for 95 guineas. Prior to his going to Major Pennant, he did farm work, and has also been used as a cab horse. Joe Costello, the trainer, has the credit of having supplied the winner and the second in this race. The Lawyer III, who was placed third in the race, has had his last outing. It appears that, after this race, when taken to stables, he had his usual feed, laid down, and died. His death is attributed to heart failure, and it is surprising that after the long and tedious race he did not immediately show symptoms of distress. He ran a strenuous race, which must no doubt have brought about his end. There is absolutely no market on future events, and it is a bit too early to make any selections of horses which should be followed during the season. As soon as the horses begin to show correct form, I shall name a few for the big events, which may be followed with advantage.

TRUE BLUE.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, APRIL 17.

THE name of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I.C.S. Resident of Oodeypoor, is now spoken of as the probable successor to Mr. Fitzgerald, our Agent to the Governor. Mr. Hill was for some time in Kathiawar during the regime of Sir Charles Ollivant and, judging from exceptional abilities he had then displayed, his appointment will be certainly welcomed both by the Chiefs and people of the province.

At the last sitting of the Bhavnagar Jain Conference H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Sir Bhaosinhji, K. C. I. E., announced his intention to contribute a sum of Rs. 10,000 in the cause of education, should the Jains of Bhavnagar collect a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose.

The case of an alleged murder of a Memon boy, 11 years old, by certain Khojas of Jasdan, has created an intense sensation in this part of the country. The case is now before the Sessions Judge, Mr. Rendall, the Public Prosecutor, Mr. G. B. Munshi, appearing for the prosecution, and the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. D. B. Shukla, Barristers-at-law, for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution is being recorded and it will take some time to finish the case.

The birthday anniversary of H. H. Sir Sidi Ahmadkhan, G.C.I.E., Chief of Jinjira, was celebrated with great eclat in his Highness's principality or State of Jaffrabad on the 7th instant. A salute of 11 guns was fired, the town was illuminated; meetings were held and prizes distributed to the students.

Thanks to the energetic efforts and preventive measures adopted by H. H. Sir Waghji, G.C.I.E., plague, which for some time frowned on the city of Morvi by sending a preliminary notice through its ill-boding rats, has now almost disappeared.

DEATH OF MR. C. J. MICHAEL.

We deeply regret to have to record the sudden death, from a praralytic stroke, of Mr. Charles John Michael, who for twenty years had been Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Michael had been in indifferent health for some months. He was a very able servant of the Chamber, and his invariable courtesy had won him much regard in this city. The Pressmen of Bombay had, on innumerable occasions, been laid under obligation to him for information given with the most hearty willingness, and he will be much missed by them. He was in the prime of life, and he leaves a numerous family of young children. The funeral took place at Sewree yesterday afternoon; amongst the large number of mourners present being the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, Chairman of the Chamber; the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong, ex-Chairman, Mr. F. W. Bickell and Mr. V. C. French, P. W. D.; and there were a large number of wreaths. Mr. Machael's sorrowing widow will have the deep sympathy of Bombay in her affliction.

DEATH OF MR. BOLLAM.

It is with regret we announce the death of Mr. Edwin Bollam, Manager of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ld., of Bombay, which occurred in Bombay yesterday, he having succumbed to a sharp attack of pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Bollam was a fairly old resident of Bombay and of recent years had taken a more or less active part in the civic life of the city. He was a year or two ago appointed a Justice of the Peace, and in the last Municipal Election represented the Bombay Trades Association and secured a seat under the *egis* of what was known as the Caucus. He was also much to the front when the scheme for the formation of the Commercial Gymkhana came along and from thence onward has been one of its most prominent supporters. His wife, who is at present in England, has many friends in Bombay where her musical abilities have always been greatly appreciated.

The remains of Mr. Bollam will be laid to rest in Sewree Cemetery at 8 a.m., this morning.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH GUNBOAT.

The French Gunboat "Surprise," under the Command of Lieut.-Commander Banal, arrived here on Saturday morning from Busreh, which port she left on the 30th March, and called en route at the Gulf Ports and Muscat. The "Surprise," which is stationed in the Indian Ocean, was in Bombay in October last. She is now returning to her station at Madagascar, and will sail for that port after a stay of about ten days. At the Gulf from Bahrein to Muscat she encountered strong wind, otherwise fine weather.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Shamshere Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal, left Bombay by the s. s. "City of Vienna" for Europe. A guard-of-honour supplied by the 118th Mahratta Infantry paraded at the Docks.

THE Government of Natal has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation, directly or indirectly, into the Colony of Natal, of all animals from the Island of Mauritius, and India, unless permission be first obtained, and subject to quarantine.

A SRINAGAR letter speaks of heavy rain, followed by a very heavy fall of snow as quite unprecedented for this time of the year, and adds, that, if the sun comes out, it may melt the snow, and so swell the River Jhelum, which is already on a level with the Sonwar Bagh Bund.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, March 28.

Assist. Paymr. J. B. Evens has been promoted to the rank of pay master in his Majesty's fleet (March 7).

Admiralty, 30th March,

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major Charles Louis Shubrick is placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Captain and Brevet Major Lewis Stratford Tollemache Halliday, V. C. (Secended), to be Major on the Seconded List, vice Shubrick, retired.

Captain Herbert James Crocker (Seconded) to be Major on the Establishment, vice Halliday, seconded Dated 2nd April.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned Officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him whilst on the Active List:—

Major Charles Louis Shubrick, Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 2nd April.

31st March.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Henry Thompson to be Lieutenant. Dated 30th March.

Royal Naval Voluuteer Reserve.

The undermentioned Officers of the Royal Navy have been appointed Commander Instructors:—Commander William Henderson boys, and Lieutenant Percy de Winton Kitcat.

Admiralty, 1st April.

Lieutenant Edmund Frederick Talbot has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Claud Lacey Yea Dering. Wiliam Humphry Nigel Yonge. Reginald Wiliam Blake. Melvill Hensman. James Richard Maitland Makgill Crichton. Gerald Edward Clifton Browne. Geoffrey Robert Sladen Watkins. Owen Hugh Knox Maguire. Elwyn Henry Walter. Lewis Ronaldson Clare. George Ernest Sutcliff. Charles Churchill Briggs. William Reginald James White. William Reginald Crocker, Alexander Leslie Fletcher. Gerald Aylmer Wilson. Edward Woodville Salisbury. Alan Charles Henderson Duke. Edward Brooke. Charles Edward Hamond, and Philip Acheson Warre.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieutenant Charles Frederick Delaval Beresford has been placced on the Retired List. Dated 31st March.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Hugh Elliott Smith has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 28th February.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermentioned Gentleman has been appointed a Surgeon:—Charles Devereux Marshall. Dated 31st March.

Admiralty. 2nd April.

Fleet Surgeon Alexander Livingston Christie, M.B., has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets. Dated 27th March.

War Office, Whitehall, 2nd April. General Sir Willam G. Nicholson, K. C. B., from Quartermaster-General to the Forces, (Third Military Member of the Army Councel) to be Chief of the General Staff (First Military Member of the Army Council), vice General The Honourable Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G. C. B.

Major-General Herbert S. G. Miles, C. V. O., C. B., from Director of Recruiting and Organisation, to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces, (Third Military Member of the Army Council) vice General Sir W. G. Nicholson, K. C. B.

Commands and Staff.

Honorary Major-General Fancis E. Mulcahy, C.B. to retain the appointment of Director of Equipmen, and Ordnance Stores at Head-Quarters on retirement. Dated 1st April.

Colonel Charles Crutchley, M.V.O., from an Assistant Adjutant-General to be Director of Recruiting at Head-Quarters, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed. Dated 2nd April.

Colonel Beauchamp J. C. Doran, C.B., to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Colonel H. M. Sinclair. Dated 12th March.

Captain Reginald J. Drake, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), to be a Staff Captain at Head-Quarters, vice Brevet Major A McN. Dykes, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Dated 1st April.

Lieutenant Reginald C. F. Maitland, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir H. H. Settle, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commander, Portsmouth Coast Defences. Dated 12th February.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards, Eric James Desmond, Earl of Caledon, to be Second Lieutenant (on Probation), in succession to Lieutenant Francis C. A. H., Viscount Newry and Mourne, Promoted. Dated 4th April.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Edward F. Talbot-Ponsonby retires on retired pay. Dated 4th April.

Captain Lord Alfred E Browne resigns his Commission. Dated 4th April,

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains on augmentation. Dated 3rd March:—Archibald B. Higgong. Douglas Stewart, George R. Balston, and Jhon A. Ballard.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas W. Powles, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel retires on retired pay. Dated 31st March.

Major John M. Burt to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice T. W. Powles. Dated 31st March.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major and Brevet Colonel Charles H Cowie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H J W Brownrigg, deceased. Dated 13th March,

Captain Andrew L C McCormick to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel C H Cowie. Dated 13th March

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, Lieutenant Granvil'e C D Gordon is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 8th March.

Irish Guards, Captain Hubert F. Crichton to be Major, Vice W. E., Lord Oxmantown, resigned. Dated 25th March.

Lieutenant Henry J. D. Broughton is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 19th February.

Supernumerary Lieutenant The Honourable John F. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbus-Trefusis to be Lieutenant, vice H J D Broughton. Dated 19th February.

Infantry.

The Prince Albert's (Somershire Light Infantry), Captain Cecil H Little is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Dated 6th March.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Major Henry J. Downing, D.S.O., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel B. J. C. Doran, C.B., removed from the regiment on appointment to the Staff. Dated 12th March.

Captain Stratford E. St, Leger to be Major, vice H. J. Downing, D.S.O. Dated 12th March.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Captain Patrick A. V. Stewart to be Adjutant, vice A. J. Welch. Dated 31st March.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Lieutenant Oliver M. Torkington to be Captain, vice C. E. Tuson, appointed an Adjutant of Militia. Dated 9th March.

The Worcestershire Regiment, The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Ernest C. F. Wodehouse, D.S.O., on augmentation. Dated 27th November, 1907.

John M. Reddie, vice G. T. Peacocke, promoted. Dated 14th February.

The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Captain Bernard O. Richards, D. S. O., is antedated to 20th December, 1907, vice E. C. F Wodehouse, D. S. O.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains to be Captains:—Arnold S. Nesbitt, vice Brevet Major F. M. E. Kennedy, retired. Dated 8th February, 1908.

Arthur D. Green, D. S. O., vice J. M. Reddie. Dated 14th February,

The East Lancashire Regiment, The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service on the Staff:—

Brevet Major John S. J. Baumgartner. Dated 14th February,

Captain William H. Traill. Dated 18th February.

The Border Regiment, Second Lieutenant Henry M. Tuite resigns his Commission. Dated 4th April.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Captain Robert N. Dick is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 8th March.

Supernumerary Captain George Gem to be Captain, vice R. N. Dick. Dated 8th March.

The Hampshire Regiment, Captain Weir de L. Williams, D.S.O., is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 16th February,

Supernumerary Captain Harry C. Dolphin to be Captain, vice W. de L. Williams, D.S.O., Dated 16th February.

Captain Henry L. Wheeler, D.S.O., retires on retired pay. Dated 4th April.

The Welsh Regiment, Lieutenant Arthur H. Hobbs is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 14th March.

The Essex Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Charles W. Barlow, D S O, to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel H Broadmead, promoted. Dated 23rd February.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Lieutenant Arthur D'E Knox to be Captain, in succession to Maior C G Pack-Beresford, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 21st March.

The Highland Light Infantry, Captain Arnold J Marten, from half pay, to be captain. vice H G N de Berry, retired, with precedence next below Capt. G. H. Walker. Dated 17th March.

The Connaught Rangers, Captain Lewis J. Comyn to be Adjutant, vice J. C. MacSwiney. Dated 1st April.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Lieutenant George A, McL. Seesle to be Adjutant, vice A. W. R. Sprot. Dated 1st April.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Second Lieutenant Robert W. Goff resigns his Commission. Dated 4th April.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederic Horniblow, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colone', is place on half-pay. Dated 1st April.

Supernumerary Captain Hector G. Reid to be Captain to complete establishment. Date 2nd April.

Army Medical Service.

Lieutenant Colonel Alan E Tate, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be a Deputy-Assistant Director-General at Head-Quarters, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Russel, Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 1st April.

Naval Ordnance Department.

Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick G. Edyvean is retired from the Army. Dated 1st April,

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Martha Antrobus, Staff Nurse, resigns her appointment. Dated 21st March,

Army Ordnance Department.

Colonel and Honorary Major-General Francis E. Mulcahy, C. B. Principal Ordnance Officer, is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st April, Colonel Charles G. Jeans, Ordnance officer, First Class, to be Principal Ordnance Officer, vice Colonel and Honorary Major-General F. E. Mulcahy, C. B. Dated 1st April.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick J. Angell, Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, to be an Ordnance Officer, 1st Class, with the rank of Colonel, vice Colonel C. G. Jeans. Dated 1st April.

Major Hawtrey C. Marshall, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, to be an Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Angell. Dated 1st April.

Captain David J. J. Hill, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, to be an Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, vice Major H. C. Marshall. Dated 1st April.

Captain Charles A. Eisher, Royal Garrison Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the rank of Major, under provisions of Articles 287, 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 1st April.

Memoranda.

Colenel (temporary Brigadier-General) Vesey J. Dawson, C.V.O., Commanding 15th Infantry Brigade, to be Major-General to complete establishment. Dated 31st March.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General,) John B. Forster, commanding No. 12 District, to be Major-General to complete establishment. Dated 31s March.

Colonel Frederick A. Bowles, Inspector of Coast Defences and Garrison Artillery in India, to be Major-General to complete establishment. Dated 31st March.

Colonel Charles G Jeans, Army Ordnance Department, on promotion to Principal Ordnance Officer, is granted the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 1st April.

Colonel David Henderson, D.S.O., Staff Officer to the Inspector-General of the Forces, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed. Dated 4th April.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels and Brevet Colonels to be Colonels:—

Edward C. Ingouville-Williams, D.S.O., half-pay. Dated 10.h March.

Beauchamp J. C. Doran, C.B., from The Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 12th March.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Appleton, half-pay, Roy l Engineers, retires on an Indian pension. Dated 4th April.

Lieutenant Colonel (local Colonel) Walter Russell. Royal Engineers, to be Brevet Colonel Dated 29th March.

Captain Robert M. Cadell, 4th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment, is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst employed as Commandant and Inspector-General of the Liberian Frontier Force. Dated 1st January.

Captain Walter A. H. Grimshaw, 5th Battalion, The Connaught Rangers, is granted the local rank of Captain in the Army, whilst employed as a Company Commander in the King's African Rifles. Dated 3rd January.

Lieutenant Francis H. Edwards, The Lancashire Fusiliers, is granted the Local rank of Captain, whilst employed as Adjutant and Musketry Instructor to the Police, Militia and Volunteer Forces of British Guiana. Dated 4th March.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieutenant Edward McNiven resigns his commission. Dated 4th April.

GENERAL Sir NEVILLE LYTTLETON, speaking at the annual dinner of the Institute of Civil Engineers, said that the Japanese army of to-day owed its success to British tuition. Forty years ago he was in Yokohama, and the commander of a Japanese regiment, armed with bows and arrows asked his superior officer to teach him the English-man's method of using the rifle. That was the beginning of Japan's success in warfare.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1908.

KING HABIBULLAH AND THE AFGHAN AGREEMENT.

COLONEL YATE, an ex-political, who finished his Indian career as Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan three years since, and is one of our highest authorities on Persian and Afghan matters, predicted when the Anglo-Russian compact was published six months ago that the Amir would not accept the clauses relating to his dominions. And this prophecy was, apparently, an accurate forecast of what would happen, as the inspired paragraphs from Calcutta crediting the cautious potentate with a friendly attitude towards the agreement have ceased to appear, and there is an unbroken silence as to what is occurring between him and the Government of India. When the document, which was hailed in some quarters as the commencement of a new political evangel between us and Russia, was revealed to the Persian democrats who are mismanaging the affairs of that distracted country, their condemnation of the provisions relating to the Shah's dominions was open and emphatic, but official influences prevailed and the new situation has been accepted by the Court party. Afghanistan, however, still hesitates to give its adherence to a pact regarding which its ruler was not consulted prior to its conclusion and which has, seemingly, resuscitated some of the old suspicions about our intentions, which were allayed by the cordial understanding produced by the Amir's Indian experiences last year.

With the results of the Dane mission as an object-lesson in the surprises of Afghan politics, it is remarkable that our diplomatists did not avoid a second rebuff by a little circumspection in their methods for promoting the acceptance of this agreement by the Amir. So far as can be ascertained by the disclosures made regarding it, the Afghan monarch was left in complete ignorance about proposals which were intended to replace the old conditions of isolation and non-interference by new and embarrassing stipulations in favour of his northern neighbour whose complete exclusion from the country has been one of the cardinal points of Indo-Kabul politics since the war of the late seventies. It was not, apparently, until after the protocol had been signed and published that its contents were communicated to the Amir, coupled with an invitation to accept them as the new dispensation governing Anglo-Russian policy in regard to his kingdom. If this is an accurate description of what happened, and no other version has, so far, been made public, it is scarcely surprising that Habibullah is provoked by his exclusion from the preliminary negotiations and is now manifesting his displeasure by a disinclination to agree to an understanding arrived at without his consent. The treaty itself affords evidence of our inconsequential treatment of him as it contains a provision that the Afghan clauses are not to be applied until the assent of the Amir has been obtained, a condition which usually precedes the execution of documents of this description, and the omission of which has, in the present instance, evoked a situation which must be causing the Government of India some trepidation, as Habibullah has inherited all his father's obstinacy as well as his policy. Anything which could be construed as coercion would lead to additional complications, and probably to the absolute rejection of the Afghan clauses, an incident which no one desires to witness, as it would place us in a ridiculous situation and might imperil our protectorate of the troublesome border kingdom. Patient and cautious diplomacy appears to be the only means that can be relied upon to extricate ourselves from a position which would not have arisen had ordinary precautions been observed. The provisions which have been subjected to such anxious scrutiny at Kabul since October last recite that no alteration is to be made in the political situations, and that we agree not to occupy or annex any part of Afghanistan or intervene in its administrative affairs so long as the Amir acts up to his engagements with us. There is nothing new or objectionable in this undertaking, which is an explicit delineation of the attitude we have maintained towards our ally since we gave its rulership to Abdur Rahman upwards of a quarter of a century ago. In response to this reservation Russia places on record, for the fourth or fifth occasion, a declaration that Afghanistan is beyond her sphere of influence, a promise not to send agents into the country (already stultified by the arrest of one at Herat last month), and to entrust us with any political negotiations that may be desirable. The story of Russian intrigue with Kabul is a long one, extending to the days of Dost Mahomed and arriving at its zenith in the last years of Shere Ali's reign. And whenever matters threatened to reach a serious position her plausible diplomatists were ready with protestations to clear away the misunderstandings caused by their own cynical disregard of previous promises. Their real attitude towards Central Asian Mahomedanism is best illustrated by Governor-General Kauffman's proposal for a general disarmament of them and the partitioning of Afghanistan between two Powers, a suggestion with which the late Amir was perfectly familiar, as he alludes to it in his political testament, and which was the incentive of his earnest endeavours to consolidate his people and create a powerful national army.

While an examination of post-Russian pledges fails to disclose much reason for believing that the present one will receive exceptional treatment, it must not be forgotten that the Amir, who is the most concerned of the three parties to the agreement, has very special reasons for not desiring to have closer relations with them or to admit any of their subjects to his territories in the guise of commercial travellers, both of which are contemplated by the present protocol. Since his accession six years ago more than one endeavour has been made from the Russian side of the border to deflect Habibullah from his allegiance to us, attempts which he probably fears may be resumed if the old policy of exclusion is to be replaced by that of the open door. This is, apparently, what is contemplated by the penultimate clause which provides that "specially appointed Russian and Afghan authorities, on the frontier or in the frontier provinces, may enter into direct relations for the settlement of local and non-political questions, and in the event of the developments of commerce showing the necessity of commercial agents, the two Powers shall agree as to the measures to be taken, with due regard for the sovereign rights of the Amir." In the hands of astute diplomatists such as our experience has proved the Russians to be, these two provisions are capable of considerable expansion, and it is probably a presentiment of this contingency that is causing the Amir to hesitate about their acceptance. In Russian estimation there is not much variation between a commercial and a political agent; in Mid-Asia they are practically interchangeable designations and it is not difficult to understand the Amir's repugnance to their admission ostensibly for purposes of trade, but really as topographists and explorers who will map out his country and plan schemes for its development which are opposed to the traditions of Kabul and its rulers. The late Amir has bequeathed very definite advice to his successors concerning the employment or admission of foreigners, and Habibullah has, so far, shown no desire to disregard his father's monitions. "Most especially," wrote Abdur Rahman, "you should not allow Europeans to live in the country permanently; the moment that a workman or teacher has finished the work for which he was engaged, he must be allowed to go to his own land again." And elsewhere in his testament the shrewd old ruler impresses upon his heirs "never to give their mines or railways to foreigners, but to make the railways and work the mines themselves and later on to join the former to those of whichever Power is less hostile than the other, this being done when Afghanistan shall possess a sufficient army for its protection." The new agreement contemplates a reversal of this advice in several respects, and that, too, without the previous assent of the Amir, who is apparently of opinion that the psychological moment has not yet arrived for an immigration of foreigners into his frontier districts, and it now rests with the Government of India to convert him to a proper understanding of the situation and secure his acceptance of those disagreeable conditions.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE PARSI VENUS. LAST Friday was the feast of Lakshmi, who may be called the Hindu Venus. To-day the Parsis hold a festival in honour of Aban, who may in some respects be compared to the Venus of classical mythology. The Parsi religion being a monotheism allows no gods and goddesses like those of the Greeks and other Pagans to be adored by its votaries. Ahurmazd is the supreme and sole god of the ancient as well as modern Parsis. But there is also an elaborate system of angels in this religion who occupy a peculiar position in it. The supreme god has several attributes and faculties, and over each of these a special angel is supposed to preside. Thus the attribute of immortality of God is supposed specifically to be presided over by an angel called Ameritat, whilst his attribute of giving health, prosperity and the like has its angel called Hauretat. The attribute of purity has its special angel called Asha-vahisti or Ardibehst. There are six of these angels of a higher order, or rather archangels, and they are known as Amesaspends, who come immediately after Ahurmazd. Beside these six archangels there are several minor angels presiding over other attributes and qualities. In its original purity the religion of Zoroaster treated these attributes of God as merely metaphysical qualities; but in later times these grew in the popular imagination as so many separate entities with attributes of their own and came to be even separately worshipped like the gods of the heathens. The several names of these archangels and angels were originally, as Dr. Haug, an authoritative expounder of this religion, says, "nothing but abstract names and ideas representing all the gifts which Ahurmazd, as the only Lord, grants to those who worship him with a sincere heart by always speaking truth and performing good actions In the eyes of the prophet Zoroaster they were no personages; that idea being imported into the sayings of the great master by some of his successors." These later successors of Zoroaster adorned his simple and severe faith by an elaborate mythology in which these original metaphysical attributes were raised into separate deities apart from the supreme deity, Ahurmazd. They composed a whole part of the Avesta existing to the present day, in honour of these separate angels or gods, which is called *Yashts* and is highly coloured with elaborate anthropomorphic details. The spirit of the Zoroastrian religion has nothing to do with this, which, in most respects, offends it flagrantly. But in the popular religion these Yashts, which are in praise of angels, who are very like the gods of paganism, are still recited in their honour.

Aban, in whose honour the Parsi festival of to-day is held with a special fair on the Esplanade, is one of these angels who has grown into separate existence out of the original attributes of God. He is represented anthropomorphically as a female angel of great beauty presiding especially over water. Hence to-day the Parsis specially honour all water or offer prayers to the sea, along whose beach they congregate and recite that portion of the Yashts which treat of the angel Aban, who is called by three names or rather epithets : *Ardvi*, meaning "high, sublime," *Sura*, "strong, excellent," and *anahita*, "spotless, pure, clean," which refer to the celestial waters represented by her. This angel Aban was raised by the Persians of later times to a mighty goddess Anaitis, mentioned by the classical writers, corresponding to Aphrodite or Venus of the Greeks. She is invoked by the Parsis as the spirit of the sea and springs and rivers and all running water, who gives salubrity and also fertility to men and animals. In the Yashts she is represented as coming from heaven first to the summit of the high Alburz, a mountain in Persia, and all other waters spring on her. In this she is very like the Gunga, the Ganges, which the Hindus fable as coming from heaven, first on the top of the lofty Himalayas and thence flowing on the earth, and giving rise to all other rivers which are united to her in a mysterious way. The chariot of Aban is drawn by four white horses. There are even two hymns in the Yasht on the recital of which the angel Aban or Anahita was expected to appear to the reciter and grant his requests. The Parsi turning towards Back Bay recites these hymns to-day as also the whole portion in the Yashts devoted to this angel. But he happily, owing to the ignorance of the language in which the hymns are composed, does not know the tendency of this adoration of Anahita as contrary to the essence and spirit of his pure religion. However, enlightenment is spreading among these people, among whom there are some enthusiasts who want to return to the pure tenets of Zoroastor shorn of the excrescences of later times.

THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLES. IT would seem that a definite decision has been arrived at by the Telegraph strikers and that they have accepted the somewhat vague terms offered by the authorities. They will hardly be able to grumble at losing the pay of the time during which they have not been working, but they might have been given a more explicit statement as to the fate of their suspended brethren. Actually they need have no fear, for the Department of Commerce and Industry has made itself so thoroughly unpopular in this matter that the slightest suspicion of unfair methods in the future will raise a hornet's nest. We think it should be clearly understood that apart from the tactless and unworkable schemes of Mr. Newlands, the greatest part of the trouble has been caused by Mr. Harvey. Whenever Mr. Berrington endeavoured to smooth matters over and to come to an amicable settlement, Mr. Harvey stepped in, stirred up the mud pond and made matters worse. This is hardly creditable of so high an official, and if he does not possess the necessary qualities to deal with what might quite well have been a storm in a tea cup, he is badly likely to shine in wider fields of difficulty. The point is that it was not Mr. Harvey's work at all. Mr. Berrington was quite capable of dealing with the situation and would have done so, we believe, had not Mr Harvey, behind, blocked every proposal promising a solution. Some day Mr. Harvey will be asked why so large a sum was spent in bringing Mr. Newlands to India; the answer will be a difficult one.

As now arranged, H. E. the Viceroy will arrive at Simla on the 1st May.

THE Kalka-Simla Railway is to be extended by a few hundred yards into Simla Bazaar, to enable it to tap the present Bullock Train Terminus.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief visits Quetta on the 21st instant. He is now at Kohat. Nothing absolutely is known at Quetta yet as to his programme.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MR. BURNS'S TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 3.

SINCE Mr. John Burns went to the Local Government Board, he has had plenty of scope for his administrative ability, but very little opportunity of showing how far he is capable of producing and piloting legislative measures of a serious character. The new Housing and Town-planning Bill is his first attempt at an important scheme, and it appears to be approved on both sides of the House. The first part provides for an extension of the powers exercised by local authorities under the existing Housing Acts; the second part, which is new in this country, has for its object the securing of proper sanitary conditions, amenity, and convenience in the laying out of residential neighbourhoods. It empowers the Local Government Board to authorise the local authority to propose schemes of town-planning, subject to the Local Government Board's approval. The local authority shall be able to remove buildings that may stand in the way of such schemes, and to execute necessary work, when the owners show themselves dilatory in carrying it through, recovering the cost of such work from the owners. Compensation for property interfered with is to be paid by the local authority, the Local Government Board in each case determining the amount, as well as the increase in value caused to any property affected by the improvements. The Bill marks what may be described as an awakening of the social conscience in matters of building. On the continent, the authorities have taken care to regulate the growth of towns; in England, towns have grown as they pleased or in accordance with the enterprize of the speculative builder. During the past generation the London suburbs have spread themselves, without check or direction, over the hills of Surrey and Middlesex, the flats of Essex, and the meadows of the Thames Valley. Now that the evil has become intolerable, the public has begun to realise that it must exercise some control over the builder, if England is not to be made impossible as a place to live in. Mr. Burns's plan, I understand, is largely his own, influenced to some extent by what has been done in Germany. Its operation in these days of garden cities will be watched with interest, not only in England, but in countries like India, where the same problems are becoming urgent.

THE PORT OF LONDON BILL.

Mr. Lloyd-George seems to have scored again, judging from the favourable reception given to the Bill he introduced yesterday for the improvement and better administration of the port of London. Clearly in matters administrative as in other things nothing succeeds like success. When one considers the complexity of the problem, Mr. Lloyd-George has had to face and the tenacity of the dock companies, it says much for his persuasive powers that they have all consented to his scheme. The new authority which is to have sole jurisdiction from Teddington Lock down to a line crossing the Thames 51 miles below London Bridge, will consist of 25 members (not 40 as recommended by the Royal Commission). Fourteen will be elected by those actually using the Port and paying duties, 5 will be appointed by the County Council, 2 by the Board of Trade, and 1 each by the Admiralty, Trinity House and the City Corporation. Two of the representatives of the County Council are to be chosen from outside that body. One feature of the plan is that the new authority is to be self-supporting, there being no guarantee or subsidy, State or Municipal. The present revenue will, it is calculated, pay interest on the Port Stocks to be issued in payment for existing undertakings; while provision is made for raising the funds necessary for the new works that are required, if London is successfully to compete not only with other parts in the Kingdom, but with the lavishly subsidised continental rivals alluded to by Mr. Lloyd-George in his lucid speech yesterday. The "Times" concludes its leading article on the subject as follows:—"Mr. Lloyd-George renders a very great service to London and to the nation by offering such a solution of a difficult but urgent problem. The qualities here shown are only too rare in public life; and if in the political rearrangements which every one knows to be inevitable they should find due recognition, and application to yet larger and more far-reaching affairs of public business, a successful administrator will receive promotion which he has thoroughly earned." They have evidently made up their minds in Printing House Square as to who is to be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer.

TOLSTOY'S 80TH BIRTHDAY.

The 80th birthday of Count Leo Tolstoy is to be made the occasion of an international celebration. It falls on August 28, Old Style, which is September 10 in our more civilised calendar. A central committee, very representative in character, has been formed in Russia and has issued an invitation to men of letters and progressive workers in other countries to meet in St. Petersburg or Moscow for the purpose of presenting Count Tolstoy with an international address. The French committee includes M. Anatole France, M. Leroy Beaulieu, and many other eminent persons Mr. Edmund Gosse presides over the English committee, which has been joined by Mr. Meredith, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Henry James, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Bernard Shaw, and others. It is said that a public holiday may be proclaimed in Russia, and that an attempt will be made to secure Tolstoy's country estate, Yasnaya Polyana, as a public possession. The best method of honouring the veteran writer would undoubtedly be the issue in every important European language, of cheap and authoritative translations of his books; for Tolstoy, as we are reminded, has suffered from bad translation and unscrupulous editing abroad, as well as from the censor at home. It may be taken for granted that the birthday celebrations will be for the novelist rather than the social critic and prophet of spiritual Anarchism. Even in Russia, there is nothing to prevent the paying of public homage to the author of "Anna Karenina"; but, as it is scarcely necessary to remark, the adoption of Tolstoy's later teaching would make an end of all Governments and States. However, when a prophet has contrived to live through four score years, the world no longer thinks of stoning him. It begins to design his sepulchre.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF BOMBAY.

The appointment of Mr. Basil Scott to succeed Sir Lawrence Jenkins as Chief Justice of Bombay will no doubt be considered in India a well-deserved compliment, not only to the learned Advocate-General personally, but to the local bar. Here the selection has caused a certain amount of heart-burning amongst aspiring lawyers with "political claims"; and it will, I am afraid, increase the already considerable amount of dissatisfaction that exists in the Temple at the way in which legal patronage has hitherto been dispensed since the Liberals came into power. When the present Ministry was formed, a Liberal lawyer of my acquaintance called upon Sir Robert Reid, as he then was, to congratulate him upon his elevation to the woolsack, and took the opportunity to express a hope that he would not forget his friends, now that he was in a position to serve them. To this rather tactless observation, the new Lord Chancellor replied in effect that he certainly should not forget his duty to make the best appointments in his power irrespective of political considerations—an admirable sentiment and one that will commend itself to at least everybody outside the circle of men hungry for a job. At the same time, *ceteris paribus*, a Lord Chancellor ought not to neglect his political associates. Lord Loreburn may be a distinguished lawyer, but it was not primarily his distinction in law that caused him to be placed in the exalted position which he adorns. He owes his elevation chiefly to the fact that he is a politician and that he worked hard for his party.

THE BISHOP AND THE CHANCELLORSHIP.

There was the other day a remarkable interchange of compliments between the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of London. The occasion was the presentation of the latter's portrait in commemoration of his fiftieth birthday. The ceremony was performed by Lord Loreburn at a meeting held in the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Some one has described Dr. Winnington-Ingram as a glorified curate, and if the term may be divested of any disparaging significance, I am not sure that it is not a happy one. At any rate, the head of the Metropolitan is as humble as the humblest curate in London, and that is one of the reasons of his extraordinary popularity. The fact that the 1,500 subscribers included some who could only afford quite small sums, even pence, and who would have been hurt if they had been left out is in itself a testimony to the manner in which the Bishop has endeared himself to the very poor. The Lord Chancellor, in eulogising Dr. Winnington-Ingram, observed that a great deal of the material, and still more of the mental and moral, suffering of mankind would cease if by some miracle everyone could become as charitable, as unselfish, and as single-hearted as was some one of whom they and he were at that time thinking. The Bishop, in returning thanks for his portrait and for the praises bestowed upon him, said he did not believe that a Bishop who pleased everybody could be a success. He thought he had spoken against every measure the Lord Chancellor had brought forward in the House of Lords, and had even tried to prove him wrong in canon law, but yet he had a deep affection and reverence for him. The Bishop spoke with evident sincerity, his words are what probably any member of the House of Lords would say if asked, what he thought of the Lord Chancellor. In fact, next to Mr. Lloyd-George's phenomenal prosperity as a Minister, the most noteworthy thing about the existing Ministry is the manner in which the aforetime Bob Reid, Little Englander and Pro-Boer has captured the esteem—almost the affection—of the Peers, Conservatives as well as Liberals. And his colleagues generally have individually retained their popularity even with those who denounce their popularity. This, I suspect, is due to the recognition that, apart from their measures they have, as Lord Rosebery, no blind worshipper of theirs, pointed out the other day, shone as administrators.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh presiding at a lecture by Lord Courtney, of Penwith, on the latter's hobby—"Proportional Representation"—said that anyone who looked around at current politics would see that one of the unpleasant was that moderate men on both sides ran the risk of being excluded from public life. Is this true? Even in the present Parliament there are some moderate men in both camps and in the Cabinet too.

Sir William Wedderburn is to take the chair at a public meeting at Caxton Hall, Westminster, next Thursday "to welcome Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., and Mr. H. W. Nevinson on their return from India." The announcement is headed "The Situation in India" and all interested in Indian questions are cordially invited to attend. Mr. Nevinson has a characteristic article in the new number of the "Albany Review" and Mr. Keir Hardie has been giving us at Glasgow a foretaste of what we may expect at Westminster.

The "Bengalee" says that during the recent Charail Jirja, more than 100 pilgrims died of cholera, at Tarkeswar. It blames the Mohant for defective sanitary arrangements and says that the dead bodies, instead of being cremated, were thrown into a hole. A representation will be made to Government on the subject.

TURKEY IN TROUBLE.

ITALIAN DISAGREEMENT.

Naval Demonstration Probable.

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 17.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Russia has made serious representations to Persia, regarding an attack by brigands on the Russian frontier post of Beliasuver in which four Russians, including a captain, were killed and five wounded.

Reinforcements from Baku and elsewhere in the Caucasus have been sent to the frontier.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Persian brigands who attacked the Russian frontier post of Beliasuver numbered 500 and were led by a Khan.

A number of villages were burned in the subsequent fighting.

LONDON, APRIL 18

A telegram from Rome states that political circles there are much exercised concerning reports of an impending naval demonstration by Italy against Turkey. It is partly attributed to the murder of an Italian monk at Derna in Tripoli.

A despatch from Rome states that it is officially announced that Turkey having peremptorily refused to permit the opening of five Italian post offices in Turkey, including offices at Constantinople and Smyrna and having intimated that their opening will be prevented, Italy has decided to send three naval divisions to Turkish waters, and at the same time will present a note to the Porte pointing out violations of treaties.

The St. Petersburg newspapers complain of the absence from yesterday's speech by M. Izvolsky, of any reference to the reports of Turkish military preparations and the position on the Persian frontier, notwithstanding Professor Milinkoff's demand for explanations which the Duma and the country awaited.

The "Novoe Vremya" reproaches M. Izvolsky for his deference to Germany and the Sultan.

The "Russ" remarks that the Turkish preparations are directed against Persia, where Russian interests are seriously menaced.

It is suggested that Turkey is not acting on her own initiative.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Eleven Italian warships are proceeding to the Levant under the command of Admiral Grevet. The vessels include the "Regina Elena" commanded by the Duke of Abruzzi.

The Italian newspapers hint at the possible occupation of an island in the Ægean Sea, and expect that a naval demonstration will be made at Smyrna.

The demonstration has caused surprise in Europe as it was not preceded by any intimation that a dispute existed.

It is regarded as having great significance in view of the presence of the Kaiser in the Mediterranean and Prince Buelow in Rome.

PARIS LOCK-OUT.

Government Successfully Intervenes.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Paris building lock-out is ended, the Government having effectively intervened by requiring contractors to continue the interrupted public works.

FAR EASTERN MAIL CONTRACT.

Bid by the Canadian-Pacific.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has left Canada for England in connection with the negotiations for the renewal of the Chinese and Japanese Mail Contract over the Canadian-Pacific Railway.

THE AMUR RAILWAY.

Stolid Opposition.

A STEP IN AN ADVENTUROUS POLICY.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The construction of the Amur Railway is meeting with opposition from many quarters in Russia. Patriots express doubt as to the ability of Russia to face the enormous initial outlay and heavy annual charges. They fear that the railway would prove unremunerative and would commit Russia to a continuance of her adventurous policy in the Far East, and they urge the husbanding of her resources for domestic purposes.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday were:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Brigadier-General Mullaby, the Marquis of Stafford, and Professor J. A. Cunningham.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Totomi Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 17th instant.

THE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

SPLENDID FRENCH VICTORY.

Moors Attack in Heavy Numbers.

MANY CASUALTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 17.

A French column has been heavily engaged with a Moorish force on the extreme south of the Algero-Moroccan frontier since dawn yesterday.

No details have yet been received.

Later despatches disclosed that the Moors rushed the French camp before daybreak on the 15th instant. The French made a vigorous defence and finally routed their assailants. 125 dead Moors were left in the camp and a great number in the surrounding country.

LATER.

The fighting on the Algerian frontier was the outcome of a chance encounter.

The French lost 28 killed, including one officer and a hundred wounded, including ten officers.

The Moors were routed and abandoned their dead and wounded and quick-firing guns.

They were pursued for ten miles

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Further reports of the Moroccan fighting show that the Moors, who numbered 2,600 foot and 3,000 horse, marched all night prior to the attack.

Their leader afterwards sent couriers to the tribesmen announcing a great victory over the French.

The French wounded included 64 European soldiers.

NEW RUSSIAN MILITARY POST.

Probable Appointment for Grand Duke Nicholas.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that as a result of the conferences of the highest authorities, it is stated that it has been decided that all the Military and Naval forces will be placed under a supreme chief to be styled the Generalissimo.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is mentioned as likely to fill the post.

CHINA'S NAVY.

Vessels Wanted from England.

BRITAIN SUPREME IN BUILDING.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Chinese Minister, responding to the toast of his health at a luncheon on board the new Siamese Customs cruiser, built at Thornycroft's, said that China would be increasing her Navy and would have to come to Europe for vessels.

British shipbuilders, he said, were supreme and made the finest and fastest ships in the world.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Disquieting Bulletin.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

To-day's bulletin states that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman passed a restless night and is rather weaker.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

King Edward called at Downing Street to enquire after Sir H. Campbell Bannerman yesterday, but did not see the ex-Premier.

MACEDONIAN REFORM.

Debate in the Duma.

SIR E. GREY'S ANSWER.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

In the Russian Duma a debate took place on Foreign estimates.

M. Izvolsky, referring to Macedonia, emphasized Russia's desire not to infringe on the Sultan's sovereignty and not to provoke an armed conflict as she needed peace to restore her shattered energies.

Sir Edward Grey's answer to the Russian proposal, he said, made a final agreement hopeful; Great Britain had dropped two important points, namely, the appointment of a Governor-General and the reduction of the Turkish troops.

HIS HONOUR Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., will shortly proceed on six months' leave, on medical certificate. The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Payley, C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad, has been appointed to act as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, Revenue Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, has been appointed to act as Resident at Hyderabad.

END OF KING EDWARD'S HOLIDAY.

Return to London.

COUNCIL MEETING HELD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 16.

King Edward has arrived in London. His Majesty, who is looking well, was met at the station by the Prince of Wales and Mr. Asquith.

His Majesty subsequently presided at a Council at Buckingham Palace, and received the new Ministers.

Lord Elgin gave up the seals of his office, which were handed to the Earl of Crewe.

The oath was administered to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Lough.

THE SHEFFIELD BYE-ELECTION.

Unionist Unopposed.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Liberals and Labourites have decided not to oppose the election of the Unionist candidate, Mr. Fitzalan Hope, to the vacancy in Sheffield caused by the death of the late Sir Howard Vincent.

THE SHREWSBURY DISASTER.

Engine-driver Asleep.

TOO LONG NIGHT HOURS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Board of Trade report on the railway disaster at Shrewsbury, last October, assumes that the engine-driver was asleep and recommends that drivers should not be allowed to work on two nights running.

DISTURBANCES IN AZERBAIJEN.

Trade Route Stopped.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Telegrams received in St. Petersburg, report serious disturbances in the Azerbaijen Province.

The caravan route to the Caspian is interrupted.

A NEW PEER.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Mr. Edmund Robertson has been raised to the Peerage.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention has endorsed the candidature of Mr. Taft for the Presidency.

The Convention favoured the revision of the tariff.

SNOWSLIDE IN THE ROCKIES.

Many Japanese Killed.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

A snowslide in the Albert Canyon, in the Rocky Mountains, swept the railway line, killing thirty Japanese navvies, who were boarding a car in the Canyon.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The latest betting on the City and Suburban is as follows:—

8 to 1 against Desmonds Pride.
9 to 1 against Oakleigh II.
10 to 1 against Land League.
100 to 9 against Dean Swift.
100 to 8 against Snow Leopard.
100 to 6 against Violaute.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

The Queen's Prize.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Race run 24th April. Distance 1½ miles:—

Eider
Dalkeith
Weathercock
Pure Gem.
Golden Measure.
Glacis.
Stickup.
Hill Climber.
The Bedouin.
Robles

THE EDUCATION BILL.

A Compromise Probable.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The bye-election in North-West Manchester in proceeding most vigorously.

Mr. Churchill announced yesterday, on the authority of Mr. Asquith, that great efforts were being made to effect a compromise in regard to the Education Bill; failing which, secular teaching was the only solution.

NATAL TEA.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The result of the examination of samples of Natal tea by the Imperial Institute indicates that some show characteristics which are not contained in Indian or Chinese tea, and which are likely to meet a want at present not supplied.

U. S. CURRENCY.

Substitute for the Aldrich Bill.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

A telegram from Washington states that the House Committee has shelved the Aldrich Currency Bill and has decided to consider a substitute, permitting the issue of emergency currency based on high grade commercial paper as well as bonds.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Aligarh College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIPRI, APRIL 17.

H. E. the Viceroy will leave Gwalior State on the evening of April the 21st.

His Excellency will visit the Aligarh College on the following morning, and will proceed from there to Dehra-Dun for a shoot and a visit, in all probability, arriving in Simla about the end of the first week in May.

SIPRI, APRIL 18.

During the last week, H. E. the Viceroy got one tiger; the other members of the party have taken full advantage of H. H. the Maharajah's admirable arrangements for sport. At one beat two fine tigers, who had to be dislodged from a cave, afforded an exciting half hour's sport, before they were despatched.

The Viceregal party have had a most successful shoot in the Gwalior territory, the bag including no less than 22 tigers.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Reinforcements from Peshawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent says that the unrest among the Mohmands and the raiding of British territory, led, recently, to the sending of a detachment to occupy Shanikaddar and certain other Mohmand villages.

Within the last three days, information from Shanikaddar shows, that a large gathering of Mohmands believed to number about 10,000 men, are collected across the border, in the neighbourhood of Prangghir, and, in consequence, a substantial reinforcement of several hundred men has been hurried out from Peshawar, to support the detachments in the villages.

The Mohmands are believed to be well armed, and to be in possession of a considerable supply of ammunition.

FOSTERING JAPANESE COTTON.

Issue of Lottery Tickets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 17.

Regarding Reuter's recent message, that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce had sent a circular to a number of British Chambers, suggesting that diplomatic action should be taken against the proposal to insert lottery tickets into bales of Japanese yarn, thus artificially fostering Japanese cotton to the detriment of India, Mr. E. T. Crowe, Commercial Attaché at Yokohama, makes the following observation:—

"With reference to my memorandum, in which is stated that the Japanese cotton mills had decided to adopt the prize coupon system, the Native press states, that the scheme had been objected to by the Shanghai authorities, who maintain that, as gambling and lotteries are forbidden in the settlement, this scheme, which is a form of lottery, must also be prohibited."

There is some indignation in the Native press on this subject; one writer, in particular, maintaining that lotteries may be forbidden by law in Shanghai, but are openly carried on all the same; the precedent of the cigarette coupon is also quoted. Cotton spinning shares are still very low.

SIGNS OF UNREST.

Swadeshi Boycott Advocated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

District Conferences are being held in Sylhet and Chandpur, at both of which a large attendance is reported. At Chandpur the Magistrate and Police Superintendent, with a large number of Gurkhas and Pathans, were present. The Swadeshi Boycott was the burden of the speeches.

Bepin Chander Pal was addressing the meeting at Chandpur, when a downpour of rain stopped him.

NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

H. I. M. the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Edwin James Palmer to be Bishop of Bombay.

The new Bishop has passed his career almost entirely at Oxford. He was a Scholar of Balliol College and won the Craven Scholarship and a first class in Classical Mods. in 1899 and a first class in the final school of "Literæ Humaniores" in 1891.

He was ordained Deacon in 1896 and Priest in 1898 by the Bishop of Oxford. He became a Fellow of Balliol in 1891 and Tutor of the same College in 1893 and Chaplain of the College in 1896. At present he is Examining Chaplain to the Bishops of Rochester and Southwark.

CONGRESS CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

Press Excluded from Meeting.

SUSPECTED DISSENSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

A meeting of the Congress Convention Committee, appointed last Christmas, at Surat, was held on Saturday afternoon last, at the Mayo Hall, under the presidency of Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh.

The proceedings were of a confidential nature and the Press correspondents were not allowed.

The discussions related to the future programme of the Congress movement; but no decision was arrived at, when the meeting broke up on Saturday evening at a late hour, and the sitting of the Committee was to be continued on Sunday.

Delegates to the All India Convention Committee were to be entertained at an evening party by Pandit Sunder Lal and Pandit Otilal Nehru, on Sunday evening.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerji is to address the residents of Allahabad in a public speech, before he leaves on Sunday night for Calcutta.

The proceedings of the Convention Committee are not to be reported in the Press; but an official communique as to decisions arrived at, regarding the future of the Congress, will be issued in due course. The "Pioneer" adds, "If whisper speaks true, the deliberations, so far, have not been conducted with peculiar amity between the representatives of the various Provinces; tales of angry discussions are already reaching us, and, even if these be not altogether well founded, there appears to be little doubt that the Congress Convention is no more united than the Congress as a whole."

REINFORCEMENT FOR ROBAT.

Contraband Arms and Ammunition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 17.

A mixed force of 400 of the 127th P. W. O. Baluchis and 200 of the 126th with 3 Maxims, under the command of Colonel Fowler, D.S.O., also Major Mennie, Captains Dyke and Maxwell, Lieutenants Auret and Harvey Kelly of the 127th, with Captain Spitteler, of the 126th, as Medical Officer, was railed to Nushki, about the 9th instant, and is now marching thence towards Robat, at the north-eastern extremity of British Baluchistan.

The force necessarily carries its own water supply, by mixed camel transport, and the march should occupy some 30 days.

Originally, one section of 2 guns of No. 5 Mountain Battery was detailed to accompany the force, the order being subsequently countermanded.

It is now ascertained, authoritatively, that the troops have been despatched to reinforce detachments at Robat, in case of an attack, by armed caravans passing up through Persian Baluchistan to Afghanistan.

Unofficial sources of information indicate that a large force of armed tribesmen, Afghans and Baluchis, had assembled on the Mekran coast, to escort a consignment of contraband arms and ammunition, probably destined for the north-west border tribesmen, and the same is, apparently, included in the large caravans, of aggregated Arabs, now winding their way up-country.

The contraband doubtless consists of an unusually large consignment of modern rifles and the ammunition. In view of exaggerated bazaar reports current, the arms are, possibly, British made, as part of a large consignment seized in transit across British Baluchistan on the 2nd of May last bore Birmingham marks.

WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

Prospects Favourable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

This week's famine telegrams show that the recent rain has done good upon the whole. Prices have a downward tendency alike in the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province. Scarcity has been declared in Garhwal and gratuitous relief sanctioned from the 1st instant, but here also the prospects of standing crops are reported to have somewhat improved.

The numbers under famine relief have fallen by a hundred thousand in the United Provinces and are stationary elsewhere. The grand total in receipt of gratuitous assistance in India is 1,300,000.

The report states that there are no signs of distress in Rajputana.

A MOTOR Transport service is to be started in Rangoon, to deal with the merchandise at the wharves, and it is expected that the motor waggons will deal with the traffic more expeditiously than is possible with hand-carts and bullock carts. The rates for carriage will compare favourably with the charge at present incurred.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

DIAMOND-MAKING.

Lemoine's Sealed Packet.

BANK DECLINES TO PRODUCE IT.

London, April 5.

In the Bow-street Police Court yesterday, Sir Albert de Rutzen, P.M., granted an application for an order requiring the Union of London and Smith's Bank to produce the sealed packet containing Henri Lemoine's formula for the making of diamonds.

In granting the application, the Magistrate intimated that he was not empowered to enforce the order, but other steps could be taken if the order were not obeyed.

The Bank declined to produce the packet.

University Boat Race.

WON BY CAMBRIDGE.

AN EASY VICTORY.

The University boat race was rowed yesterday. Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey station. The Cambridge men got away smartly, and immediately secured a half-length's lead. They continued to hold their own to the finish, and paddled in winners by two and a half lengths in the record time of 18mins. 39secs.

Advice to Englishmen.

"CULTIVATE SENTIMENT TOWARDS THE COLONIES."

Mr. J. G. Jenkins, Agent-General for South Australia, gave a banquet in honour of Mr. Price, in the Trocadero Restaurant, to-day.

Among the hundred guests present were the Earl of Dudley (the new Governor-General of the Commonwealth), the Earl of Jersey (formerly Governor of New South Wales), Captain Collins (Commonwealth representative in London), Mr. W. P. Reeves (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Mr. T. A. Coghlan (Agent-General for New South Wales), Mr. J. W. Taverner (Agent-General for Victoria), Mr. J. G. Jenkins (Agent-General for South Australia), Sir Horace Tozer (Agent-General for Queensland), Mr. C. H. Eason (Agent-General for Western Australia), Mr. A. Dobson (Agent-General for Tasmania), Mr. J. Hennirker Heaton, M.P., Sir John Cockburn, Mr. J. H. Finlayson, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and leading shipowners and merchants.

In responding to the toast of his health, which was proposed by Sir T. F. Buxton, Mr. Price said Englishmen should cultivate sentiment towards the colonies. If sentiment died, the ties binding the Empire together would fall asunder. South Australia had tried to work in harmony with the Federal Government, and all the talk about separation in the Commonwealth was only humbug.

No party in Australia would talk of repudiation of obligations or of disloyalty to the Empire, to which all were proud to belong.

Two hundred guests attended a reception that was subsequently given in Mr. Price's honour.

The British Empire.

A SYDNEY PRESS PAMPHLET.

The "Standard" declares that the Sydney "Morning Herald's" pamphlet on British policy in the Pacific is a painful record of Colonial Office mismanagement and Imperial neglect. All the talk about the Empire during the last 20 years has left Downing-street nearly untouched. The Australian grievances are actual. Other nations associate themselves with the enterprises of the merchants and settlers, while Great Britain leaves her merchants to fight their own battles.

Continuing the "Standard" cites the history of the Marshall Islands and of the New Hebrides. It does not attribute the responsibility wholly to the laxity and indolence of the Imperial departments, but blames the British Parliament and electors for being too much absorbed in party conflicts and parochial cares.

The Rand Labour Problem.

UNEMPLOYED WHITES OFFERED LOW WAGES.

The employers on the Rand have offered to take, as an experiment, 400 unemployed whites for unskilled labour above or below the surface, some to be paid 4s. per day and others 3s. per day until they are efficient enough to undertake piecework.

The majority of the men have declined the offer.

Garroting in England.

INFLICTION OF THE LASH.

In the Criminal Court at Cardiff yesterday Mr. Justice Lawrence sentenced eight garroters to from 12 lashes to 15 lashes each, in addition to terms of imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

THE Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General of Bombay, assumes charge of his new appointment as Chief Justice in the Bombay High Court some time early this week, in succession to the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, appointed Judicial Member in the Council of the Secretary of State for India in England. There will be no function of any sort of his assumption of the office; he will probably leave Bombay in consequence of the Summer Vacation, which is now on. Daily, Mr. Scott attends his office chambers in the High Court, to clear off his undisposed business. Numerous congratulations have been offered to him on his being raised to the highest judicial post in the Presidency; he has acknowledged them all with the same quiet good sense, which has been a marked characteristic in his career from the time of his being a "junior" at the Bar, onwards. His present appointment was not wholly unexpected; for, when he acted as Puisne Judge in 1906, he was freely designated as a fit successor to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, by gentlemen of the Judicial service, Government officials, members of the Bar, and others of the profession. For a short time, however, since Sir Lawrence's departure rumour rane, that the new Chief Justice of Bombay would be a gentleman from England, who was a King's Counsel, and a Member of Parliament. This has fortunately proved untrue, and Mr. Scott, who will soon be Sir Basil Scott, has been elevated to the exalted position, on account of his intimate local knowledge, keen common-sense views, legal ability and great capacity for balancing the equities of cases brought up before him.

THE two Arabs, who were prosecuted for creating a disturbance during the recent uprising of night stall-holders, at Rangoon, have been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month each.

THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

Probable Early Settlement.

A settlement has at last been arrived at between the Government and the strikers. It will be seen from a telegram from Calcutta, that negotiations were proceeding to the effect that the dismissed and suspended telegraph signallers should be permitted to return to work on each individual signing a statement expressing regret for his recent action and undertaking to work loyally in the future and that those signallers should forfeit pay for their period of absence, but no further punishment should be inflicted. The conditions to which the General Secretary to the Indian Telegraph Association referred in his telegram to the Bombay men must be the conditions wired by our Calcutta correspondent, and as the Bombay men are inclined to accept that settlement and are likely to be called to duty to-day, the strike may be said to have come to an end in Bombay as well as other parts of the country. A Committee has been appointed to enquire into the working of the new Telegraph Watch system to which the men have been asked to give a fair trial for about a month. Mr. Maxwell of the Postal Department, who constitutes with Mr. Palmer, of the Telegraphs the Committee, left Simla on Sunday for Calcutta. The men say that they have got nearly all they asked for. The men on account of whose dismissal they had gone on strike have been reinstated, and that as to the trial to be given to the new system they never had refused to give one.

The strike has thus ended and trade will sigh a sigh of relief at the termination of the great handicap and trouble to which it had been put owing to the strike.

BOMBAY.

The Bombay strikers received from the General Secretary to the Indian Telegraph Association, Calcutta, the following telegram on Saturday:—

"Dismissed and strikers return without prejudice or loss (of) privileges."

Upon that telegram, the men wired to the General Secretary for further particulars. The latter in reply wired to the men yesterday morning that the conditions already wired to them were the best he could obtain. The Bombay men then informed the General Secretary to the effect that they were prepared to accept that settlement and would return to duty on Monday if told to do so by the authorities.

The men have been asked to be present this morning near the Telegraph Offices in order that orders, if any received from Calcutta about their re-instatement might be communicated to them there and they might be asked to return to duty forthwith.

We are informed that in reply to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce representation the Director-General of Telegraphs has replied that "orders have been issued to insert date of despatch in all telegrams in future."

Owing to the Easter holidays the traffic in the Bombay Central Office on Saturday and Sunday was light. All telegrams were taken except those for Burma.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

A settlement of the difficulty in the Telegraph Department is likely to be arrived at, on the basis of the acceptance, by signallers, of a five weeks' trial, with a watching Committee, as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce and accepted by H. E. the Viceroy.

The men, who absented themselves, will be permitted to return to duty.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

Under Government orders the dismissed and suspended Telegraph signallers will be permitted to return to work, on each individual signing a statement, expressing regret for his recent action, and undertaking to work loyally in the future. They forfeit pay for their period of absence, but no further punishment will be inflicted. Negotiations are now proceeding to this effect.

Mr. Maxwell, of the Postal Department, who, the "Pioneer" states, is to constitute, with Mr. Palmer, of the Telegraphs, the Committee to inquire into the working of the new telegraph watch system, left Simla on Sunday for Calcutta.

RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 17.

In regard to the Telegraph situation to-day, while the full work cannot yet be accomplished, a very fair proportion has been done.

The main wires are working better and a Testing Telegraph Master has arrived from Calcutta. The Wheatstone automatic instrument is again at work.

On Wednesday last, 84 men were at work, of which number 27 were postal signallers, and 36 were Military signallers. Nearly 400 postal signallers are now working in the principal telegraph offices in India, in place of the strikers, and 41 of this number have been supplied to the Rangoon office, where, however, they have not all been wanted, as the services of many Military signallers have been available. Small detachments have been sent to Toungoo, Prome, Henzada and Mergui, where a strike has been declared. Mandalay is doing well so far and has refused an offer to send signallers.

The Bassein wireless telegraph service is disconnected.

The combined offices in Upper Burma are being kept open, and it is expected to re-open the combined offices in Rangoon to-day.

Instructions have been received, that, as a temporary measure, the date on which a message is despatched, is to be signalled, and written on the form delivered to the receipt of the message.

The notification of the Director-General that the improved scale of pay will come into force on July 1st, was posted in the Rangoon office yesterday.

AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, APRIL 17.

Of the great majority of the signallers who reported sick, large numbers, under coercive measures, have been returning to duty, since

the 13th instant, although under medical certificate.

The following is the text of the notice served on all on the sick list:—"Please return to duty at once, failing which you are dismissed."

Since the 12th instant, 12 more have been dismissed, totalling 24. The order of dismissal follows:—"You are dismissed, since you reported sick the second time."

Those dismissed are anxious to return to their respective homes, being unable to secure domestic facilities here under present circumstances, and are awaiting the settlement of their pay and security, to enable them to obtain other appointments.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE.'

SIR,—It is a pleasant fact to record in connection with the present telegraph troubles that both the gentlemen who are closely allied with Commerce and Industry, and who are now in Calcutta with the Government of India, hail from Bombay. The Honourable Mr. W. L. Harvey, Secretary to the Government of India, was our late brilliant Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Noel Paton, the Director-General of Commerce and Industry, was the well-known energetic Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and so with the co-operation of these two gentlemen of unrivalled experience, the telegraph troubles should have been settled amicably long, long ago. As guardians of the trade of India and Burma they should, without loosing any further time, take over the Government Telegraph Department under its direct protection not only in the interests of the members of the subordinate staff who have in the past suffered long enough in silence, but the great commercial bodies, who within a week have been inflicted with heavy losses through the sudden collapse of one of the most important departments under the Government of India, and who have a first claim on those who are directly responsible for the uninterrupted working o the Department. Although the Secretary to the Government of India, the Director-General of Telegraphs, and the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have met rather frequently to get over the present impasse, yet, strange, to say, there was no one present at these Conferences to represent the very men in whose interests all this hubbub has taken place, which was a very serious omission and which should be rectified as early as possible. After what has already happened, it looks very much as if the Government Telegraph Department is very urgently in need of an I. C. S. gentleman at the head of the department to keep a genuine sympathetic touch with the subordinate staff just as we had an I. C. S. member recently pleading the hardships of the subordinate members of the Bombay Municipal establishment. Up to the present time the telegraph civilians have been long enough at the head of the department, and what they have done in the past has been shown at the sudden breakdown of the department for which there have been undoubted grounds for cause and complaint, while the I. C. S. gentlemen working for the good of the Government, the country, and its people will not fail to study by their daily contact the real wants and wishes of the members. As for Newlands' system, and the sudden rush to which it was given such hasty publicity, the most that could be said for it is that it was introduced without giving the general public an opportunity to see whether it was workable or unworkable, acceptable or unacceptable; if this had been done, perhaps India would not now be witnessing the present deplorable state of affairs. Looking at the new telegraph form alone, it is a real "startler" when compared with the familiar old form which did its duty so faithfully to the public almost since the department was first formed half a century ago. It is surprising how the Telegraph authorities have given in so easily to a stranger to India when introducing this new form which is a perfect blank in many ways, without entering some kind of protest against it and, the new watches.

OBSERVER.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Macdonald acts as Consul for Belgium at Rangoon and Senor Augusto Thompson Consul-General for Chili at Calcutta.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, and Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald as Resident in Nepal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shore, I. M. S., is posted as Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad.

Mr. L. French is appointed Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province.

Mr. H. V. Cobb is posted as Resident, Western States, Rajputana.

The following have been granted leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Military Assistant to Government, Mysore, combined leave for one year; Mr. Kealy, Political Assistant, seven months; Mr. A. B. Compelard, Political Assistant, six months; Mr. C. C. Watson, Political Assistant, one year; Lieutenant-Colonel Stratton, Political Agent, one year.

Mr. F. E. Hardcastle acts provisionally as Consul for Norway, at Bombay.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sly, Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, officiates as Commissioner of Berar.

Mr. Bell, Chief Judge, Presidency Small Causes Court, Calcutta, acts as Judge, High Court, Fort William, during the absence of Mr. Justice Harrington.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Major Lennox Cunningham is granted combined leave for two years, and Mr. Crosthwait for 18 months.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel, with effect from 1st May 1908, the Notification of February 1903, whereby the bringing, by land, of any sugar into those parts of the provinces of Madras which are contiguous to French territory was prohibited.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Jones is appointed Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, and Commander Vale, Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Cowans, Divisional Chief of the Staff, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonels Brown, Transport Corps, and Brodie Mill, Civil Veterinary Department are permitted to retire from the service.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service are permitted to retire:—Lieutenant-Colonels Roberts and French Mullen, Bengal, and Maidment, Madras.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred on Captain Cross, South Indian Railway Rifles.

FIELD ARTILLERY RELIEFS 1908-09.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

4th Howitzer Brigade—66th Battery, Jhansi to Agra, and 7th Agra to Jhansi.

7th Brigade—78th Battery, Ferozepore to Lahore Cantonment, and 4th Lahore Cantonment to Ferozepore.

16th Brigade.—89th Battery, South Africa to Jullunder; 90th Battery, South Africa to Multan; and 91st South Africa to Peshawar.

45th Brigade.—11th Battery, Jullunder to Jubbulpore; 52nd, Multan to Jubbulpore, and 80th, Peshawar to Jubbulpore.

5th Brigade.—63rd Battery, Saugor to Meerut; 64th, Jubbulpore to Meerut; and 73rd, Jubbulpore to Bareilly.

44th Brigade.—30th Battery, Meerut to Karachi; 3rd, Meerut to Hyderabad (Sind); and 57th, Bareilly to Hyderabad (Sind).

42nd Brigade.—39th Battery, Karachi to England; 40th, Hyderabad (Sind) to England; and 45th, Hyderabad (Sind) to England.

1st Brigade.—12th Battery, Rawalpindi to Campbellpore; and 69th, Campbellpore to Rawalpindi.

6th Brigade.—74th Battery, Cawnpore to Barrackpore; 77th Fyzabad to Allahabad; and 79th, Lucknow to Dinapore.

9th Brigade.—19th Battery, Barrackpore to Cawnpore; 28th, Allahabad to Fyzabad, and 20th, Dinapore to Lucknow.

46th Brigade.—25th Battery, Kamptee to Neemuch.

11th Brigade.—83rd Battery, St. Thomas' Mount to Kamptee; 7th, St. Thomas' Mount to Belgaum; and 85th, Belgaum to St. Thomas' Mount.

RANGOON OIL COMPANY.

Excellent Dividends.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 18.

The Rangoon Oil Co., in the half year ended 31st March last, secured a net profit of 6¼ lakhs.

After making ample appropriation for depreciation and new field equipment, sufficient remains for dividend of 50 per cent., which is recommended.

CLIFF TRAGEDY.

Mystery of Dead Woman's Key.

STORY OF ITS DISCOVERY.

London, April 4.

For the seventh time Francis Maguire appeared yesterday at Bournemouth, before a full bench of magistrates, charged with the murder of Miss Emma Sherriff, under circumstances already reported.

The case was resumed from the point of the conversations between Miss Sherriff and Miss Lily Hatch. Miss Hatch, who has a situation in Bournemouth, was a very intimate friend of the dressmaker, who made certain communications to her about Maguire.

Miss Sherriff saw Miss Hatch on Monday, February 17 after seeing Maguire off to London, and said she was going to meet him again the same evening. On Tuesday morning Miss Sherriff called on her friend, who did not again see her alive.

On Wednesday, when Miss Sherriff's rooms were broken open, Miss Hatch accused the prisoner, in the prescence of his mother, of having taken Miss Sherriff's money and jewellery. Miss Hatch identified the jewellery, which was found in a handkerchief under Miss Sherriff's bed after the murder.

"Miss Sherriff told me on Tuesday morning that she had missed her jewellery," said the witness.

Mr. Lewis, for the Treasury, turned to the relations between the prisoner and Miss Sherriff.

"They were like brother and sister," said Miss Hatch. "She used to call him 'Sonny,' and he used to call her 'Emmie.'"

Mr. Lewis: Have you ever seen her with any other man?—No, only with Frank Maguire.

QUESTIONED ABOUT JEWELLERY.

Mr. Alabaster, who is defending, only asked one or two questions, and the witness corrected herself in the brief cross-examination in her description of Maguire's conduct when his mother taxed him with having taken the jewellery.

"I said he flushed up and hesitated a minute before replying. By that I mean not sixty seconds, but a few seconds," she said.

"Look at my watch," said counsel, passing a gold watch to the witness. "How many seconds would it be?"—"About three," was the answer.

Maguire's answer, the witness went on, was "Oh, mother, how could Emmie say such a thing?" Miss Hatch added that Miss Sherriff always wore a brooch and one ring. Sometimes she wore three rings, sometimes four. She could not say whether Miss Sherriff was wearing any jewellery on Tuesday morning or not,

The Mayor (who presided): You never knew Miss Sherriff to be attached to, or walk out with, any other young men?—No.

Were you acquainted with her so intimately that you would be likely to know?—Yes.

Mrs. Lane, landlady to Miss. Sherriff, said that on Monday, February 17, Miss. Sherriff and Maguire left the house together. The next day Miss Sherriff seemed distressed and vexed, and between six and seven went out. On the Wednesday, as Miss Sherriff had not returned, she sent to Mrs. Maguire and Miss Hatch, who came. Maguire also came. He looked in the ordinary way, said the witness.

They burst open the doors of Miss Sherriff's room but found no trace of her. The key of the sitting room, added witness, had not been found, but the key of the bedroom was found on the floor of the bedroom which Maguire had occupied during his stay. It was behind the door. Every search had previously been made for it.

The cross-examination of the witness was postponed to allow medical evidence to be taken.

Dr. Harold Simmons, police surgeon, said the injuries on the body were such as might have been caused by the fist, by jumping on the body, or by the use of a blunt instrument. The woman must have died even if the handkerchiefs had not been placed in her mouth. There was nothing which suggested suicide.

Professor Pepper agreed that Miss Sherriff died a violent death and that it was neither accidental nor suicidal. The handkerchiefs had little or nothing to do with the cause of death. In his opinion the injuries were caused by some one forcibly kneeling on the body.

The Court then adjourned.

DR. BIRD, Professor, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, has given Rs. 1,000 to the widow of an Indian whom he accidentally ran over with his motor car and who eventually died.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, March 31st, Lord Newton, in behalf of Lord Lamington, asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his Majesty's Government considered British interests in the country between Baghdad and the Persian frontier were properly safeguarded, and whether anything had recently occurred calculated in the future to prejudice the development of our already predominant interests of trade and commerce in those regions.

Lord Fitzmaurice, in reply, assured the noble lord that in the opinion of the Government, British interests in the country between Baghdad and the Persian frontier were properly safe-guarded, and nothing had occurred since the debate on the Anglo-Russian Convention to make it necessary to add anything to the statement he made on that occasion. The only change had been in the greater activity which British and Russian diplomatists had shown in bringing strong pressure to bear on the Turkish Government, in order to induce them to limit the unfortunate activity of the Turkish troops on the frontier and to induce the Persian Government not to take greater offence than they would be justified in taking at the reckless conduct of the Turkish authorities. As regards the second question, he was able to state in behalf of the Foreign Office that Parliament was fully cognisant of the whole arrangements made between Russia and this country.

LOW-CLASS CHINA TEA IN ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, on Monday March 30th, Sir Seymour King asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer: Whether his attention has been called to the large amount of low class China tea which has of late been consigned to this country; whether he is aware that a large portion of it is lying unsold in the bonded ware-houses, the quality being so low that the trade refrain from purchasing it, even for blending purposes; and whether he will take steps in the interest of the consumers, to prevent the importation of teas of such an undersirable quality, which are quite undrinkable by themselves and only used for adulterating pure Indian and Ceylon teas.

Mr. Asquith: The Board of Customs have no official information as to the importation of low-class China tea nor as to a large portion of such tea lying unsold in bonded warehouses. The powers of the Board with regard to the quality of imported tea are defined in Section 30 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875. They are satisfied that the duties of inspection and analysis are properly carried out and that they are effective for the purpose. I may, however, point out that, under the powers referred to, tea cannot be excluded from consumption merely because it is of low character. It must be so bad as to be "unfit for human food" before it can be so dealt with by the Commissioners of Customs.

I understand that the increased demand for tea in various countries has caused prices to harden considerably, and that the enhanced value has attracted to this country importations of low-class tea for blending purposes to meet the demand for tea at a low price. Such tea though of low quality, would nevertheless not be unfit for human consumption, and I do not think it would be in the interest of the poorer classes of the community to discourage the use of the cheaper kinds of tea.

THE PERSIAN GULF

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether the German Government had been informed of the fact that the Russian Foreign Minister gave a declaration in writing to the effect that the Anglo-Russian Convention did not affect British rights in the Persian Gulf. Mr. Runciman: The text of my right hon. friend's despatch to his Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg of Aug. 29 last, taking note of the declaration of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs on this subject was communicated to the German Government together with the text of the Anglo-Russian Convention. This despatch was published with the Convention in the parliamentary paper.

REFORMS IN BARODA.

On Tuesday, March 31st, Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in the Native State of Baroda, the Maharaja has, with the help of his Ministers, separated the judicial from executive functions, restored local self-Government in the form of the ancient village Panchayat, instituted primary education, compulsory and universal, throughout the State, and has further instituted the reform of popularly-elected members in the Legislative Council; and, if so, whether the Council of India will consider such reforms, with a view of suggesting to the Viceroy in Council their application to other Native States, and to India as a whole.

Mr. Morley: I am aware of the measures recently introduced in Baroda; their results will be watched with interest, and will be considered in their bearing on Indian administration generally. But I need hardly say that I cannot undertake forthwith to suggest the introduction of similar measures in the whole of British India, and I certainly cannot interfere with the discretion of the rulers of other States.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the prosecution and sentence of printers and editors of papers in India, generally to long terms of rigorous imprisonment and heavy amounts in fines under the Indian Penal Code for carrying on the propaganda of nationalism, and as it is impossible to carry on such propaganda without transgressing the terms of the Code, he will take steps to amend the Code so that constitutional reform agitation shall be exempt from its operation.

Mr. Morley: If my hon. friend will refer to Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, under which the prosecutions to which he refers have taken place, he will find that it includes this provisions:—"Comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of the Government, with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt, or disaffection, do not constitute an offence under this section." I am not prepared to extend the exemption to forms of agitation such as cannot be brought within this description.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether the right hon. gentleman would consider the advisability of exempting from the operation of the Penal Code, such acts as came within the propaganda of nationalism.

Mr. Morley: I cannot exempt anybody from the operation of the Penal Code.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether it was not possible to frame some new law to deal specially with cases of this character.

Mr. Morley: I am asked to introduce a new law allowing anybody to agitate for a change of Government and excite or attempt to excite "hatred, contempt, and disaffection." I do not think I could be responsible for a change of the law of that kind.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether they were to understand that the Government of India wished to put an end to the propaganda of nationalism in India, because it was impossible to carry it on under the terms of the Penal Code.

Mr. Morley: They can agitate as much as they please, but they must not break the law by deliberately exciting hatred, contempt, and disaffection.

Sir H. Cotton asked whether his right hon. friend was not aware that a learned Chief Justice in India, when he was only Justice in the Bombay Court, defined the word "disaffection" in the section as meaning want of affection.

Mr. Morley: My hon. friend must be so good as to give me notice of that. (Laughter.)

OPIUM AND FEVER.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that the mortality from fever in India, is so greatly in excess of that occasioned by other diseases, and of the fact that opium is a recognised specific, and an absolute necessity to certain races and tribes of Indians, for the treatment of this disease, he will, in arrangements that are made for reducing the cultivation of opium, safeguard the supply of sufficient quantities for use for medicinal purposes.

Mr. Morley: I have no doubt that in any further regulations which the Government of India may make for the restriction of the opium habit in India, the special circumstances of particular tribes or races, necessitating a supply of the drug for medicinal purposes, will receive due consideration.

THE INDIAN EDUCATION SERVICE.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in filling up vacancies in the Imperial Education Service of India, he will take into consideration the claims of Indian graduates who have distinguish themselves at British or Indian Universities.

Mr. Morley: As I have stated before in reply to similar questions, the conditions of the Indian Educational Service are fixed with a view to the position of officers serving away from their own country. They are therefore not appropriate in the case of natives of India, with a view to whose recruitment, on the other hand, the conditions of the Provincial Educational Service are adjusted.

THE PERSIAN CUSTOMS SERVICE.

On Wednesday, April 1st, Mr. Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the important posts in the Persian Customs Service are held at present by Belgian subjects, and in particular are the chief Customs officers at Bandar Abbas and at other Gulf ports Belgians; and if so, will his Majesty's Government use their influence with the Persian Government, to induce them to give Englishmen, the preference in any such appointments or re-appointments within the British sphere of influence in Persia.

Mr. Runciman: The employees of the Persian Customs Service are Belgian subjects. His Majesty's Government do not propose to make any suggestion to the Persian Government calculated to disturb existing arrangements unnecessarily.

Mr. Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he has any official information showing that the Persian Government contemplate replacing the Belgians now in the Persian Customs Service by Germans; and whether his Majesty's Government are prepared to sanction the institution of officials of German nationality in the ports or cites within the British sphere of influence in Persia.

Mr. Runciman: No such information has been received. My right hon. friend, the Secretary of State, is informed that the German Government do not desire any change in the nationality of the employees.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER COLUMNS.

On Thursday, April 2nd, Mr. Lonsdale asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, the moveable columns on the North-West Frontier of India, are fully equipped with transport, commissiariat, and medical services, and ready to march immediately in case of need.

Mr. Morley: The moveable columns on the North-West Frontier of India are all ready to march at a moment's notice. The staff and various units are detailed, and schemes exist for the immediate mobilisation of the columns when required. The additional supplies, etc., necessary to enable them to keep the field are so located as to be obtainable at short notice.

EXPORT OF TEA BY THE QUETTA-NUSHKI ROUTE.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any figures are available showing the export of tea from India, by the Quetta-Nushki route; and whether he is aware that the export of indifferent tea from India, by this route has prejudiced the development and the sale of Indian tea in Persia and Baloochistan.

Mr. Morley: The reports on the Quetta-Nushki route do not give the figures of tea carried. The returns of trade by land between British India and foreign countries, show exports of Indian tea to Persia, value 512l. in 1904-1905, 641l. in 1905-1906, 157l. in 1906-1907. I have seen a reference in the "Indian Trade Journal" to the inferior quality of the tea, found in the bazaars in Seistan and Kain, but I have no other information.

THE CHIEFSHIP OF MANDI.

Mr. Micklem asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether there is any record of the grounds upon which the memorial of Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen, Chief of Sukeh State, Punjab, presented in October 1904, and praying that the Raja's claims to the Chiefship of Mandi might be inquired into and considered, was rejected by the then Secretary of State for India; and, if so, whether he will state the reasons for such rejection, and whether the Raja was informed why he was not accorded a hearing.

Mr. Morley: The proceedings of the Secretary of State in Council, which resulted in the rejection of the memorial referred to are on record. The reason for the rejection of the memorial was that it established no ground for interfering with the orders passed by the Government of India in 1897, recognising the adoption by the late chief of a son who is the present chief. The memorialist was duly informed that the Secretary of State, after fully considering all the circumstances of the cases, saw no reason for interfering with the orders of 1897.

THE EUROPEAN ARMY IN INDIA.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that on page 909 of the third Report of the Select Committee on East India Finance, ordered by this House to be printed on July 28th, 1873, a table is given showing the average effective strength of the European Army in India, from the year 1862-63 to the year 1871-72; that in that table the following totals for the years specified are given:—1862-63, 69,732; 1863-64, 67,712; 1867-68, 55,237; 1868-69, 55,756; 1870-71, 56,694; 1871-72, 58,437; that the figures now given for the same years are as follows:—1862, 73,174; 1863, 76,085; 1867, 65,467; 1868, 61,897; 1870, 56,954; 1871, 58,368; and will he state the reason for these discrepancies.

Mr. Morley: I do not know how the figures printed in 1873 were arrived at, but they appear to be averages for several months of each year with the omission of commissioned officers. The figures given by me, on March 26th, included commissioned officers, as requested by the hon. member, and, as I then stated, represented the established and not the actual strength.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state in what year, the Report of the Royal Commission which sat shortly after the Mutiny, to consider the question of the forces necessary for the protection of India, and advised that 80,000 British troops were required, was presented to this House; and what is the reference number of the Command Paper in which that Report was published.

Mr. Morley: The Report was presented in 1859. The reference number of the command paper is Cd. 2,515.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, in answer to a question put on March 13th, 1906, by the hon. member for North Camberwell, the following figures were given by the Secretary of State for War, of the total strength of the British forces serving in India in the years specified:—January 1897, 76,995; January 1900, 66,581; January 1901, 63,623; January 1902, 63,958; January 1903, 75,740; October 1903, 76,380; October 1904, 76,938; October 1905, 78,061; and that the figures now given for the same years are as follows:—1897-98, 76,376; 1900-1901, 65,581; 1901-1902, 62,999; 1902-1903, 59,497; 1903-1904, 74,709; 1904-1905, 74,872; 1905-1906, 77,268; and will he state the reason for these discrepancies.

Mr. Morley: The figures given by me, on March 26th last, were then stated to be for April 1st in each year. The reason of the discrepancy between those figures and those which the Secretary of State for War, gave two years ago for January and October, is to be found in the fact that the numbers vary at different times of the year according to the relief movements of troops between India and this country.

THE WHIPPING ACT.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that Sir Harvey Adamson, at a sitting of the Council of India, announced that the amendment to the Whipping Act would reduce the number of stripes for juveniles and tend to limit the number in other cases of violence; and whether, having regard to the statement made in this House that juveniles should be exempt from whipping for political offences, he can now assure the House that at least in this particular, the Act shall be amended in accordance with the pledge given.

Mr. Morley: I see no inconsistency between the two statements quoted, and I have no reason to doubt that the Bill, as it stands, exempts juveniles from whipping for political offences; but, if it does not, I can assure my hon. friend that the necessary amendment will be made.

SERVICE TOWARDS INDIAN ARMY PENSION.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief in India, recommended last year that the previous commissioned service, out of India, of officers of the Indian Army up to a period of five years be allowed to reckon as service towards Indian pension; whether this recommendation was supported by the Government of India; and whether it has been accepted by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Morley: Proposals to the effect stated in the question were made by the Government of India, last year, subject to a proviso that the charges entailed should be borne by the Home Government. A decision has not yet been arrived at on these proposals.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is prepared to suggest to the Indian Government that instruction in its schools, following the practice which has proved so successful in Japan, should be given, as far as possible in the vernacular languages of different parts of the Indian Empire.

Mr. Morley: It has always been the policy of the Indian Department of Education, to adopt the vernacular languages as the medium of instruction in the primary schools, and to a large extent in the secondary schools. The Government of India, are well acquainted with the methods in use in Japan and I hardly think it is necessary for me to call their attention to the subject.

GENERAL STRIKE IN ROME.

Outcome in the Fatal Street Riots.

Rome, April 3.

As a result of the fatal riots yesterday, arising from the prohibition of the passage of a workman's funeral through certain streets, the Labour organisations proclaimed a general strike, which is now in progress. The Socialist deputies in Parliament disapproved of the strike, which was only urged by the Anarchist element.

Rome to-day is without cabs, tramway cars, or morning newspapers, for the printers joined the the strike. Many of the shops, however, are open and the fine weather brought out crowds of sight-seers, who flocked especially to the Piazza del Gesu the scene of yesterday's battle, in which the workmen use bricks and revolvers until the police fired, killing three and wounding twelve. One of the wounded died to-day, bringing the number of dead up to four.

Interest centred to-day in the sitting of Parliament, during which Signor Giolitti the Premier, replied to an interpellation by the Republican Signor Chiesa. The Premier declared that the police and gendarmes had done their duty, only firing when their own lives were in danger and after facing savage Anarchist attacks for a quarter of an hour.

Order has been kept to-day by a great display of troops, and it is the universal opinion that yesterday's riot was organised by the very dregs of Rome. But in spite of this the Government to-night yielded almost without a show of resistance. The workmen's organisations sent a message to the Government promising to end the general strike if the Government allow a peaceful demonstration in the shape of a procession through the principal streets. The Government has consented, and the procession will take place at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, the general strike ending on Monday.

POLICE-COURT DRAMA.

Prisoner Shoots Policeman And Five Witnesses.

NEW YORK, APRIL 3.

A tragedy has been played in the court house at Terre Haute, Indiana, where Henry Macdonald was being tried for arson.

The prisoner had just been found guilty, and the judge was pronouncing sentence, when Macdonald suddenly whipped out a revolver which he had concealed about his person, and fired at the chief official of the town police force, who had been the principal witness in the case.

The officer fell dead on the spot, and, without pausing a second, the murderer emptied the remaining barrels of his sixshooter into the group of witnesses, who were lingering in the court-house to hear the sentence.

Five of them sustained more or less severe injuries, and then Macdonald started to slip some more cartridges into his weapon.

But here the matter ended, for, recovering from their first shock and bewilderment, the police had by this time drawn their own revolvers, and the murderer fell riddled by half a dozen bullets.—Central News.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, APRIL 3.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The Queen and the Empress Marie leave on Monday, for a week at Sandringham.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Paris, from Darmstadt on Tuesday, and the Prince was received next day by President Fallieres.

Agriculture.—A demonstration of 4,000 labourers and hop-kickers at Canterbury, on Saturday, demanded an import duty on foreign hops.

Drama.—"Jack Straw," a comedy by W. S. Maugham, has appeared at the Vaudeville.

Ecclesiastical.—At the Mansion-house on Monday, the Lord Chancellor, for 1,500 subscribers, presented to the Bishop of London his portrait, by Sir H. von Herkomer.—At Wednesday's sitting of the Welsh Church Commission, the chairman held that evidence describing temperance work could not be received. Sir J. Williams, one of the Commissioners, declined to accept this decision, and said that if the chairman interfered with him, he should appeal to the Commission.

Election.—Lord Kerry is the Unionist candidate in West Derbyshire.

Hospitals.—The United Kingdom Hospitals' Conference has resolved that where they can afford it patients should be asked to pay for the food, medicines, and bandages supplied.

Law.—Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, has granted leave to appeal from a Ceylon judgment upholding the conviction of three petitioners for murder.—The King's Bench Division has decided that the general revenue of the Univerity College, at Bangor is exempt from income-tax.—The voluntary winding-up of Sir James Laing and Sons, (Limited), will be continued by arrangement.

London.—The report of the Local Government Board Inspector on the administration of the Mile-end Guardians makes serious charges against certain contractors and guardians.

Motor Show.—The Lord Mayor has opened an exhibition of commercial motor vehicles and motor-boats at Olympia.

Naval and Military.—Tuesday night ended the official life of the Volunteer Forces, and on Wednesday, the Territoral Force came into being.—A sub-Lieutenant of H. M. S. Excellent has been sentenced to dismissal, owing to false statements made regarding a stolen £5 note, which, however, he was acquitted of stealing.

Parliament.—The House of Lord gave a second reading on March 26th, to the Government's Land Values (Scotland) Bill. On the 30th, the Bishop of St. Asaph's Education Bill was discussed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, and others. On the 31st, the Vatersay squatting case and other questions led to some debate. On April 1st, a Bill was read a second time providing for the registration and regulation of moveable dwellings and for the enforcement of school attendance by children inhabitating such dwellings.—In the House of Commons, on March 26th, the Government's Education (Scotland) Bill was introduced; and the House discussed a Nationalist motion that the cost of Irish administration was excessive. On the 27th, a Registration of Clubs (Irland) Bill was read a second time. On the 30th, Mr. Redmond's Home Rule resolution was carried by a majority of 156, with a Government addendum declaring that the Home Rule Parliament must be subject to the Imperial Parliament's supreme authority. On the 31st, Mr. Birrell, introduced the Irish University Bill, and an anti-tariff resolution was carried by 280 to 91. On April 1st Mr. Birrell, replying to a question on the theft of the Irish regalia, denounced a rumour connecting the Viceroy's son with the incident as a cowardly falsehood. The Childrens' Bill was read a second time. A Nationalist motion for a full public inquiry upon oath into the Glenahiry explosion was rejected by a majority of 27.—A Standing Committee has amended and reported to the House the Bill which gives Press representatives, the right to attend meetings of local authorities in ordinary circumstances. A committee has found the preamble not proved of an Irish Bill for generating electricity by gas engines fed by peat gas.

Political.—The Bishop of St. Asaph's Education Bill is opposed by the National Society and by the Bishops of Birmingham and Manchester.—The Bishop of Lichfield considers the Licensinsing Bill inequitable.—Mr. Arnold-Forster writes pointing out that the Government is sowing the seed of an enormous expenditure.

Royal Geographical Society.—We report addresses by Mr. E. T. Seton, on "A Conoe Trip to the Plains of the Cariboo," and Mr. H. J. Mackinder, on "Geographical Conditions affecting the British Empire."

Sales.—At Christie's, on Saturday, 151 pictures realized nearly £18,000.—A copy of the first edition of Burns's poems has brought £210.

Sporting.—Cambridge beat Oxford in the University athletic contest on Saturday.—Cornwall beat Durham in the County Football (Rugby) Championship.—Mr. E. M. Baerlein has won the amateur singles championship at racquets; the doubles being won by Mr. F. Dames-longworth and Mr. V. H. Pennell.—England beat Scotland at Hockey on Saturday, the Grand National at Liverpool last week, was won by Major Douglas Pennant's Rubio, which started at odds of 66 to 1 against him.

The Cotton Trade.—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners are voting on a proposal to close their mills for a week at Easter, so as to restore trade to healthier channels.

The Duke of Devonshire's funeral took place on Saturday, at Edensor.

The Whisky Commission.—Giving evidence on Wednesday, Dr. Schidrowitz, an expert, declared that no chemical definition of whisky was possible, and that a legal definition would lead to serious adulterations.

Universities.—It is understood that Lord Rayleigh will succeed the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of Cambridge. Lord Rosebery has been unanimously elected Chancellor of Glasgow.—The grants to Scottish Universities and extra-mural schools under the Carnegie Trust for the next five years is £194,000.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The strike of labourers at the ports continues. Both parties are elaborately organised. The shipping companies in the coast trade are placing in commission vessels manned by non-union officers and crews.

Canada has come to an agreement with the United States on the fresh water fishery question, and a treaty will shortly be signed.—A Royal Commission reports that the patronage system is the curse of the Canadian Civil Service. The Government has suspended three officials, and promises to deal with Civil Service Reform.—The Cabinet is continuing until December 31st, the regulation requiring immigrants to have not less than £5 on landing.—In the Province of Quebec, a Royal Commission recommends an interprovincial conference, with a view to the passing of a Dominion Act on workmen's compensation.

New Zealand.—It is practically decided that the American battleship fleet shall visit Auckland on its way from Samoa to Sydney.

Nyasaland.—The first passenger train has arrived at Blantyre, connecting that town with Fort Herald and Chiromo, on the Shire.

South Africa.—The Transvaal Gold Law was published on Monday.

THE UNITED STATES.

The President, with whom our New York correspondent has had an interview, points out that nearly half a century ago, Great Britain practically settled nearly all the railway legislation he has advocated.—The Democratic minority in the House are willing to aid the President in the adoption of his measures.

Dr. Hill is, after all, to the American Ambassador in Berlin, the German Government declaring that the idea of revoking the acceptence of his appointment was never entertained there, though doubts arose as to whether he would feel comfortable.

A bomb explosion occurred at a meeting of unemployed in New York, on Saturday.

The Recent Crisis.—The Knickerbocker Trust Company, has reopened its doors after a complete reorganization.—The Oriental Bank has also resumed business.

FOREIGN.

Belgium and the Congo.—Our Brussels correspondent criticizes a memorial sent by the Congo Reform Association to Sir E. Grey, expressing disapproval of the terms of transfer of the Congo State to the Belgian Government. There is, however, a general feeling of uneasiness ever among convinced annexationists.

China.—Russia objects to the attitude of the United States Consul in Kharbin, who maintains that he is accredited solely to the Chinese Government. It is stated that the Consul is carrying out a carefully considered plan of his Government, to bring about the recognition of the integrity of China.

Egypt.—The contract for a bridge over the Nile, at Bulak, has been secured by a French firm.

Finland.—The Senate has resigned owing to the attitude of the Diet on the Senate's policy regarding Russia.

France.—The Chamber has voted amnesty in connexion with the wine-growers' agitation, but not for anti-militarists, anti-patriots, and insubordinate Civil servants.—Both Houses have passed the credits for Morocco.

Germany.—The Emperor, after spending some days in Venice and enjoying intercourse with the King of Italy, has reached Syracuse.—Prince Bulow has been visiting Vienna.—In the Reichstag last week, Prince Bulow stated his reasons for refusing to make the franchise in Prussia similar to that for the Reichstag.—The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Navy Bill.

Morocco.—A French detachment has had a severe engagement with hostile tribesmen, losing eight killed and 12 wounded. Abdul Aziz urges that General d'Amade should make constant raids on the hostile tribes. This would impress them more than dead bodies on a battlefield.—The French sailors captured by Moors, at Cape Juby, were rescued by a stratagem of Lord Mountmorres, who threatened to keep some of the tribesmen on board his yacht as hostages.

Persia.—The President of Parliament has resigned, and Mukhbir-el-Mulk has been elected to succeed him.

Portugal.—Our Special Correspondent expects a sweeping Ministerial victory in Sunday's elections.—Economies in the Royal expenditure are foreshadowed.

Turkey.—The Russian proposals for Macedonia, consist of plans for the extension of the existing machinery of reform. As the British proposals are not favoured by other Powers, it is thought that an Anglo-Russian scheme may be agreed to. Our Paris Correspondent thinks that two distinct groups may be formed among the Powers on this question—one composed of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, and the other of Austria-Hungary and Germany.—The Macedonian Congress in Sofia has decided to dissolve all the Bulgarian bands in Macedonia. In districts exposed to Greek and Servian bands or Turkish freebooters, the peasants will be armed for self-defence.—A massacre of Armenians by Bashi-Bozouks has occurred at Van. The Turkish Regulars stopped the massacre.—Rifaat Bey has been appointed Ambassador in London.

Obituary.—Sir M. B. Medlycott, Mr. J. F. Molly, Colonel W. H. Foster, Colonel H. G. Paske, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. G. Boyle, Captain Adrian Rose, Mr. H. W. Hunt, R. N.; Mr. T. W. Gorst, Dr. Jas. Bell, F.R.S.; Mr. F. J. Headlam, Mr. G. St. Quintin, Mr. J. Forshaw, Frau von Arnim, Prince Bismarck's sister.—"Times."

GIGANTIC LOCK-OUT.

150,000 Men Thrown Id

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Prince Bulow at Vienna.

Prince Bulow arrived in Vienna on Sunday morning, an after paying the customary calls of ceremony, had an interview of an hour's duration with Baron von Aehrenthal, who gave a banquet in his honour in the evening. In conversation with Press repesentatives, on Sunday afternoon, Prince Bulow stated that he had not come to Vienna for any special political object, but that political questions had been and would be discussed between him and Baron von Aehrenthal. His views on those questions were entirely in harmony with those of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. The "Times" Vienna correspondent telegraphed :—

The interest of Prince Bulow's visit at this moment lies, not in the fact that he is talking politics with Baron von Aehrenthal, but rather in the subjects of their political intercourse and in the nature of their plans for the promotion of harmony betwen the nations of the earth. Gratuitous suppositions are valueless, but an attractive series of possible topics of conversation is suggested by the journals that perform the agreeable task of interpreting authritative opinion to the public. Briefly catalogued and numbered, these topics may be—first, the death of the Muirzsteg programme and the mortal sickness of its parent, the Austro-Russian Agreement of 1897 second, the identity of German and Austro-Hungarian policy and interests in the Balkans; third, the loyal and friendly attitude of Germany towards Baron von Aehrenthal's scheme for the survey of the Novi Bazar railway, in spite of the entire absence of any preliminary German knowledge or support of the scheme, which, though consonant with German interests, is, as all the world knows, essentially an independent Austro-Hungarian undertaking; fourth, the value of the Triple Alliance as an element of international equilibrium and peace, and the special aptitude of Germany for mediation between Austria-Hungary and Italy; fifth, the posibility of an adaptation or extension of the Triple Alliance in such manner as to enable Germany to remove points of friction between Austria-Hungary and Italy in regard to the control of the of the sea in the south of Europe, especially by the employment of German influence at Constantinople, to faciliate the pacific development of Tripoli by Italy, on the basis of a wise division of interests, in consideration whereof Italy might, perhaps, attach less importance than hitherto her unfruitful claims to Albania. From the grave "Fremdenblatt" to the Christian Socialist "Reichspost," and comprising the "Neue Freie Presse," the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt," and the "Zeit," the Austrian Press has been engaged yesterday and to-day in a candid discussion of one or the other or serveral of these topics in connection with the German Imperial Chancellor's visit.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin telegraphed (March 29) :—

Although the meeting between Prince Bulow and Baron von Aehrenthal, is not regarded here as of capital importance, it is generally felt that Prince Bulow's journey possesses a special significance when viewed in the light of the Emperor William's meeting with King Victor Emmanuel at Venice. The Imperial Chancellor himself, moreover, is credited with the intention of proceeding to Rome, next week, in order to have an interview with Signor Tittoni. These external evidences of a desire on the part of the German Government, to maintain the relations of the three partners in the Triple Alliance on a friendly footing are generally welcomed by the German Press. With almost equal unanimity, it is agreed that the Balkan question will form the chief topic of conversation between Germany and her allies, and it hoped that the three Powers will be able to come to an understanding in matters of near Eastern policy.

MACEDONIA.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing the text of the British proposals concerning the Macedonian Gendarmerie, the replies of the European Powers, and the rejoinder of the British Government, which is contained in the despatch suggesting the appointment of a responsible Governor, and the other proposals outlined in Sir E. Grey's recent speech in the House of Commons.

Sofia, March 26 "(Times)."—The attituded of Russia towards the British proposals in regard to Macedonia, causes no little disappointment here. Some Russian journals urge that Servia is opposed to Macedonian autonomy and that Russia, in view of her traditional relations with all the Southern Slavonic races, is bound to take measures to secure Servian interests before accepting any proposals tending to the institution of an autonomous regime. Otherwise Servia may be thrown into the arms of Austria. This consideration, however, was apparently overlooked when all the purely Servian districts of the Kossovo vilayet were excluded from the operation of the Murzsteg programme.

Reuter states that the Russian Ambassador has presented to Sir E. Grey a note containing the Russian proposals in regard to Madedonia. An exchange of views is taking place, which may lead to a proposal being made by the British Government to Russia for the elaboration of a new arrangement by an amalgamation of the British and Russian schemes which will, it is hoped, constitute an effective plan for Macedonian reforms. The Russian proposals are generally and severely condemned by the Bulgarian Press.

Vienna, March 31 (Reuter).—The "Neue Freie Presse" learns authoritatively that the Austro-Hungarian Government, to-day sent a despatch to London, in reply to Sir Edward Grey's note concerning the appointment of a Governor-General for Macedonia, regretting its inability to accept the British proposal.

Vienna, March 31 "Times."—The "Politische Correspondenz" dates from St. Petersburg, the following official announcement :—

"The Russian Government is said already to be informed concerning the reception given to its Macedonian reform proposals by the Powers concerned. The diplomatic representatives of these Powers at St. Petersburg, have received communications announcing their adhesion in principle to the chief points of the proposals in questions. It appears that the English Government alone intends to raise certain objections."

This statement hardly errs on the side of clearness, and is, moreover, manifestly inaccurate. The official announcement made last evening in Rome by the Stefani Agency that Signor Tittoni yesterday assured the Russian Ambassador that "the Italian Government accepts and supports all the proposals cantained in the Russian Note" shows that one Power, at least, has given something more than "its adhesion in principle to the chief points of the proposals." It would be unkind to inquire exactly what impression this Stefani announcement has made in official quarters here and in Berlin, particularly in conjunction with the supplementary utterances of the semi-official "Tribuna." Referring to the declarations of the "Tribuna" the Conservative "Vaterland" this evening writes :—"This looks exactly as though Signor Tittoni meant to move decidedly away from Baron von Aehrenthal. As is known, Baron von Aehrenthal made some reservations about the Russian proposals, but Signor Tittoni accepts them unconditionally." The "Vaterland" asks how this harmonises with an official hymn to the Dreibund published here last night by the "Politische Correspondenz," but believes that in practical application "derailments" like that of Italy will, perhaps, be made good.

London, April 1.—The Russian Ambassador, "Reuter's Agency" learns, has handed Sir Edward Grey, a note containing the Russian proposals regarding Macedonia. An exchange of views is taking place which may lead to a proposal being made by the British Government to Russia for the elaboration of a new arrangement which, by an amalgamation of the British and Russian schemes, will, it is hoped, constitute an effective plan for Macedonian reform.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes that the proposals put forward by Sir E. Grey in his latest despatch regarding reform in Macedonia are the subject of much adverse criticism on the part of the German Press, which goes so far as to say that the despatch, in question, is intended by the British Government, to cover its retreat and make this as honourable as possile.

It is also suggested that the English would be spared much diplomatic discomfiture if they observed more caution in dealing with questions which concern other Powers more nearly than themselves, and did not so often come forward with general principles, the necessity of acting up to which they impress on others.

MOROCCO.

Paris, March 31 (Times).—The strong force under General d'Amade now advancing on the Madakra, a tribe connected with the Shawia, is reported by the special correspondent of the "Matin" to have been at Wed Ayate on Saturday last. In consequence of the fatiguing march through bad weather and over bad roads, the General arranged to give his troops a day's rest.

It has been decided to occupy certain points in the territory of the Shawia for a limited time and with a distinct object. In the first place, although the Shawia have made their submission, it is well to make assurance doubly sure by taking strategic precautions against a possible change of attitude on the part of that not altogether trustworthy tribal population, at all events while General d'Amade is dealing with the Madakras. Then, hitherto the French have constantly retired after each successful engagement, which has inspired the natives with the idea that they dared not hold for any length of time the positions thus captured, and has thus encouraged the Moors to renew the offensive. By the occupation for a time of certain positions this illusion will be dispelled, and the work of pacification will be materially facilitated. It should, moreover, be well understood that there is no more intention now than there was before of any permanent occupation on the part of the French. It is necessary that this should be clearly understood, as in quarters unfriendly to Frence it is freely suggested that this temporary occupation of a few given positions is merely the precursor of a permanent occupation of Morocco. The insinuation is both perfidious and false.

April 1.—This evening's "Temps" publishes the following special information from Fez under date March 27 :—

The financial situation of the present Government at Fez, is most precarious. Every expedient to which it could possibly resort awaiting the arrival of Mulai Hafid has been exhausted. A letter from Mulai Hafid which has been publicly read in the mosque says that in consequence of the peace proposals made by the French, who promised to evacuate Casablanca, he has ordered the Shawia to cease hostilities against them. He then urges the inhabitants of Fez to send him reinforcements so that he may capture Rabat.

GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphed on April 1 :—A report, which is described as being based on the best authority, is circulated this evening, to the effect that it is intended to introduce a Bill in the Prussian Diet, providing for an increase of the Civil List of the Emperor as King of Prussia. His Majesty now receives from the State an annual sum of 785,965l., and the last increase, which amounted to 150,000l., was made in 1889, in the second year of his Majesty's reign. The reason given for the present demand is that the cost of living has increased of late years to such an extent that the imperial family finds it difficult to meet expenses. It is pointed out that this general increase in the cost of living in Germany has already necessitated a corresponding increase of the salaries paid to Ministers of the Crown, and has led to a universal demand that the salaries and wages of other State officials shall also be raised. It is further stated that the Emperor has to provide for his large family out of his own private purse as no special fund placed at his disposal for this purpose. In 1820 the Civil List of the King of Prussia amounted to 385,000l. It was raised in 1858 by 75,000l., and again in 1868 a further 150,000l.

The Radical papers are not particularly charmed by the proposal. They point out that when money is required for educational and other civilising purposes, the Government complains that it cannot be found. They recall the fact that the King is the greatest landowner in Prussia, and that no one knows how enormous his private fortune is. The Crown, they say, owns fifty-two castles and country houses, and they contend that the proposal to increase the Civil List at the present time is incompatible with the interest of the people.

Shortly before his departure for the Adriatic, says the correspondent of the Globe in Berlin, the German Emperor visited the studio of the sculptor, Professor Walter Schott, at Wilmersdorf, to inspect the model of a life-size statue of himself, destined for the large hall of the Berlin Academy of Arts. The German Emperor, is represented in the garb of an Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire of the days of Louis XIV. The monarch is wearing a lengthened periwig, around which bayleaves are entwined. The left hand is holding the folds of the cloak, while a marshal's baton leans against the right leg, which rests upon a globe. The statue will be in marble, and its place will be opposite the statue of Frederick I., the founder of the Academy.

The Grand Duke of Luxemburg has informed the Minister of State that, as his health does not permit him any longer to conduct the affairs of the Grand Duchy, he has been compelled to appoint the Grand Duchess as Regent. His Royal Highness recently conferred upon his eldest daughter, Princess Marie of Luxemburg, the style of Hereditry Grand Duchess.

FRANCE.

It is reported in Paris that M. Fallieres, President of the Republic, will visit St. Petersburg, before proceeding to Stockholm in the second half of July. The President's visit to London has, it is said, been fixed for the second week in May.

The Chamber in Paris on March 30, discussed the Amnesty Bill, and the clauses extending an amnesty to offenders in connection with the wine-growers' agitation in the south were voted unanimously. A demand for the amnesty of anti-militarists, anti-patriots, and insubordinate Civil Servants was, however, firmly resisted by M. Clemencean, and rejected by 460 votes to 73. The further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

The Governor General of Madagascar, M. Augagneur, has obtained the approval of the French Colonial Office for his proposed visit to the Transvaal in May, in order to study the question of an entente for the mutual exchange of the products of South Africa and Madagascar.

The Toulon correspondent of the "Eclair" states that Mr. Hook, a banker and British Vice-Consul at Hyeres, while travelling on March 26, on the road between Hyeres and Toulon, was attacked by bandits and robbed of 4,700 francs. Mr. Hook, who was accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Philip Hymers, was violently assaulted by the miscreants, of whom the police are now in seaach.

A large number of chemists in Paris have been the victims of an ingenious swindle. About 200 of them, the other day, received a visit from an individual who handed in a prescription to be made up. Among the ingredients, was one which was quite unknown to them, a note added to the effect that it was to be obtained only at a certain wholesale depot. The chemists almost to a man sent off to the depot for the special ingredient, and paid 12 francs for a bottle of stuff. The prescriptions were duly made up, but were never claimed, and it now transpires that a couple of men had temporarily hired the depot and sold bottles of coloured water to the unsuspecting chemists at, 12 francs apiece.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

The Brussels Liberal Association held a meeting on March 26, to protest against the Government's policy regarding the Congo State. M. Lorand condemned the attitude of the Liberal Deputies in the Committee of XVII. who voted in favour of the Colonial Bill. The meeting unanimously declared in favour of a preliminary appeal to the country on the question of annexation.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Times," discussing the outlook in view of of the approaching debate on the question of annexation of the Congo says that a general feeling of uneasiness prevails, even among the most convinced of annexationists. The debate is to begin on April 8.

Russia.—It is announced in St. Petersburg, that Generals Fock and Reiss has been asked to retire from the service. The latter has consented, but General Fock has declined to do so for reasons of discipline, pending the inquiry into his duel with General Smirnoff.

The "Evening Standard" understands that a substancial claim will be made against the Russian Government on behalf of Mr. Nicholas Luxunburg, the city merchant, who was wrongfully arrested and kept a fortnight in an Odessa prison. Apart from the monetary loss he has sustained, through having to abandon his business engagements in Russia, the harsh treatment to which he was subjected will have permanent effects upon his health. The claim will be presented through the Foreign Office.

A later "Reuter" despatch from Constantinople states that the situation at Van is still serious, owing to the threatening attitude of the Mahomedans, but that in reply to representations from the Embassies, the Grand Vizier declares that everything possible is being done to prevent a renewal of the outbreak.

The Imperial Ottoman Embassy, says Reuter's Agency, is authorised to give an emphatic denial to a report that two regiments of cavalry at Adrianople had mutinied, claiming the payment of arrears and the disbandment of time-expired men and that, leaving their uniforms in a mosque, and in civilian clothes, these men had returned to their barracks, with their arms, and beaten an Infantry Colonel and a General who tried to negotiate with them, and that, having declared they would not submit until they received satisfaction, the Ottoman Bank had advanced 10,000l. to enable the authorities to pay them.

THE UNITED STATES.

The New York correspondent of the "Times," giving the "impression" of a visit he has recently paid to President Roosevelt, says that the President is fully alive to the difficulties to be encountered in the carrying out of his policies, and is conscious that there is still much work to be done, but has no doubt that the American people will find means of doing it. He admits that Congress is a difficult body to move, but then the Americans, he says, are a practical people, and now that the national conscience has been awakened, the reforms will be carried out. In regard to the railway, he points out that nearly half a century ago, Great Britain practically settled in principle nearly all the legislation he has advocated, and since then it has become the law and practice of Great Britain. As to capital and labour combinations, the President believes that the situation can be remedied by reasonable legislation.

A Reuter telegram from Washington state that representations have been made by Russia to the Washington Government, on the subject of the attitude of Mr. Fisher, the United States Consul in Kharbin, who, since his arrival at that place in January 1907, has consistently maintained that he is accredited solely to the Chinese Government, and has supported the protest addressed by the Taotai to the Russian Government against the Russian claim for the establishment of independent municipalities at Kharbin and elsewere on the "railway territory." It is stated that in this course Mr. Fisher was not acting on his own initative, but was simply carrying out a carefully considered plan of the Government to bring about by proper means the recognition not only by Russia, but by the other nations interested in Manchuria, of the integrity of the Chinese possessions.

Little interest says the New York correspondent of the "Times," has been taken in the passage of the Home Rule resolution by the House of Commons in comparison with the former enthusiasm aroused by the question. Indeed, the subject has fallen as flat as Mr. Hearst's famous letter to the "Times," which was intended to win the New York Irish vote. The American alone gave the subject spacious headlines. The other journals merely printed formal despatches baldly stating the fact. The comments are equally noticeable as reflecting the waning faith in the strergth of the question as a factor in American politics. The "Tribune" describes the debate as "playing at Home Rule." The Sun is merely discursive. The New York "Times" cannot see that Mr. Redmond has really secured any solid advantage "by his unexpected tactics."

FIRE AT HARROW SCHOOL.

A MASTER'S HOUSE DESTROYED.

Boys Assist Firemen.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Shortly before nine o'clock last night a fire broke out at one of the large "houses" at Harrow School. The local fire brigade were quickly on the scene, but notwithstanding their efforts, the flames fanned by a strong wind, spread rapidly and obtained a strong hold.

The outbreak occurred in that portion of the school buildings known as Mr. Summerville's House. Fortunately the boys in residence were away at the time attending a lecture in the speech room. In a comparatively short time the whole building—four storeys and covering a considerable area—was involved. The Wealdstone Fire Brigade were summoned but as the fire continued to make headway a message was sent to the Metropolitan Brigade asking for assistance. This was promptly dispatched and the London Salvage Corps also sent a contingent.

The flames could be seen for miles and hundreds of people flocked to the scene and watched the efforts of the firemen. The schoolboys also hurried back from their lecture and lent a hand in saving the furniture and articles of value from the burning building. Despite the endeavours of the combined brigades by seven o'clock Mr. Summerville's House had been practically destroyed. All danger of the fire spreading to other buildings had, however been averted.

The ill-fated building contained from forty-five to fifty rooms, and provided accommodation for some forty boys in addition to the household and servants. It was owned by Mr. Stogdon, one of the senior classical masters, whose own residence is only separated by a small gap. The efforts of the firemen were successfully concentrated in preventing the fire from spreading to Mr. Stogdon's house.

THE "TIGER" DISASTER.

35 Lives Lost.

CREW'S SPLENDID DISCIPLINE.

NOISELESS TRAGEDY IN THE DARK.

London, April 4.

With the deepest sorrow, the public learned of the grievous catastrophe which befell the British Navy early on Thursday evening. A number of destroyers were practising a night attack upon a squadron of battleships and cruisers in the Channel off Portsmouth—a manœuvre which is always attended with great danger, but which is necessary for the training of officers and men.

During the evolutions, the 30-knot destroyer "Tiger" suddenly found herself across the bows of the large armoured cruiser "Berwick," and was cut in two. The forward portion sank immediately, carrying down with it the "Tiger's" commanding officer, Lieutenant Middleton. The after portion floated for some minutes, and many of the men in it were saved. The tale of dead reaches the large figure of thirty-five.

This is the worst disaster that has befallen the British torpedo flotilla since the loss of the "Cobra," with sixty-seven officers and men, in 1901.

The outstanding feature of the catastrophe is the splendid behaviour of the "Tiger's" crew, who sank in silence without a cry, and thus met their fate with a heroism which is above all praise and which is worthy of the best traditions of the British Navy.

A destroyer would stand no chance against such a terrific blow as the "Tiger" received. These small craft are built of steel which is hardly thicker than brown paper. But even a solid belt of armour would not have resisted the violent impact of a cruiser steaming at ten to twelve knots, with a driving weight of 9,800 tons behind the plating of her ram.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The King has telegraphed from Biarritz, to the First Lord of the Admiralty that an expression of his deep sympathy is to be conveyed to the wives and families of those who lost their lives in the "Tiger" disaster.

The Queen has conveyed to the Admiralty her deep regret at hearing the news of the disaster, and has requested the First Lord to express her sincere condolence to the relatives of the officers and men who have lost their lives.

The Prince of Wales has also telegraphed from Paris, his deep concern at hearing of the sinking of the "Tiger," and wishes his condolences to be conveyed to the relatives.

HOW THEY DIED.

Portsmouth, April 3.

When the Portsmouth Division of the Home Fleet left the Roads, yesterday afternoon, the weather was fine and clear. A little later, in the sunset glow, the destroyers followed, the "Tiger" among them. These were to make a surprise night attack upon the battleships and five cruisers which had gone out for practice manœuvres.

A capital evening's entertainment was looked forward to. Lieutenant Middleton, who was in command of the "Tiger," went off, it was noticed, in high spirits. Recently married, universally popular and with the prospect of a distinguished career before him, he had every reason to be cheerful. No one, he least of all, dreamed of danger.

Such affairs are common. They supply a valuable element in naval training. Lieutenant-Commander Middleton regarded this as an everyday affair, without any risk attaching to it at all.

But no less than war, peace has her disasters. As evening darkened, the weather changed; the sea rose, the night became pitch black, without moon or stars; a driving, drizzling rain fell, making it difficult to see any distance ahead. The weather gave the destroyers their opportunity.

Just after eight o'clock they were all ready for the attack. Neither they nor the cruisers showed any lights. War conditions were as nearly as possible reproduced.

SMASHED LIKE AN EGG-SHELL.

Then occurred one of those catastrophes which we expect in war time, but which in time of peace make many people protest against naval manœuvres; but without reproducing war conditions no fleet could be properly trained for war. It is the price we pay for offiences.

What happened was this. Advancing to the attack, the "Tiger" crossed the bows of the cruiser "Berwick," invisible in the dark, rainy night. Just by half a length she failed to get across in time.

Engineer-Lieutenant Vinning, coming up on deck at this moment, saw the bows of the cruisly looming out of the blackness. In a flash he realised the "Tiger" was doomed, and just had time to jump to one side to avoid being crushed.

He instantly thought of saving others. Springing to the tube, he called down to the engine-room that the vessel was about to sink, and gave orders for the stokers to save themselves.

Before he had time to think about the men on the forepart of the destroyer, the huge cruiser had crashed into the little craft. She was going at a good speed, and she was smashed like an egg-shell. A vessel of 400 tons stands no chance whatever against the impact of a big ship of nearly ten thousand tons.

The blow came almost amidships, and the forepart of the little vessel was cut clean off. The broken part turned up on end and went down at once, carrying many of its unfortunate freight to their doom with it. A few of them however, managed to get free of the wreck and plunged into the sea before she went down.

The afterpart of the vessel did not sink at once. The deck was by now covered with stokers and a futile attempt was made to lower the boats, as it was quite clear, the broken vessel could not live more than a few minutes. There was no panic.

SILENCE IN THE RANKS.

More wonderful still, there was very little noise. Everyone sought swiftly for something which would keep him up in the water. It was certain boats would be got out as quickly as possible, and if they could only keep afloat for a little while they would be saved.

Spars, gear, and all other objects which would float and could be clung to were laid hold of and thrown overboard. A few moments later, the men in the afterpart of the destroyer were flung into the rough sea as the doomed vessel sank.

Some went down quickly losing their lives by being dragged under with the wreckage. Some hung on for a time and then grew numbed and dropped off unconscious.

Of the whole crew of 57 men on board, only 23 were picked up, and one of them died from injuries and exhaustion before he could reach port.

The boats that had been immediately launched from the cruisers searched diligently to and fro with untiring efforts. The powerful searchlights of the cruisers were thrown on to the scene of the disaster, making the night as clear as day.

Backward and forward, the rescuers went until at last, after more than an hour's search, the attempt to find any more men in the water was reluctantly given up.

The "Berwick" and the "Gladiator" with the surviving people, were ordered to Spithead. Here the "Tiger's" men were transferred to boats and sent ashore—some to Haslar Hospital, and others to the Royal Naval Barracks, all being strictly enjoined to say nothing as to the causes of the disaster to anyone until after the official inquiry had been held.

But no one, indeed, knows anything to tell. All they knew was that they had suddenly become aware of the big ship crashing down upon their little destroyer and that they had had a narrow escape from the death which overtook so many of their comrades.

THE FATAL SWERVE.

MYSTERY OF THE "TIGERS" DEPARTURE FROM HER COURSE.

Portsmouth, Saturday.

The cause of the accident is still unknown to-night, and the question why the "Tiger" took her fatal course is unanswered.

As usual the destroyers were working in couples and another vessel and the "Tiger" hunted together. They had laid their plans for an attack on the bigger ships, and the "Tiger" had launched a torpedo against the "St. George," some time before the accident.

The "St. George" and the "Berwick" were following each other to the eastward, and the "Tiger" and her consort were holding their course alongside in order that they might launch their torpedoes at them, when the "Tige." swerved from her course across the "Berwick's" bows.

The helmsman and the Commander of the "Tiger" are both dead, and no explanation, official or otherwise is proferred as the destroyer's fatal swerve, other than that the steering gear may have broken down. Save for this suggestion the cause of the collision is a deep mystery.

Chief-artificer Donald, who was in the engine-room, only knows that shortly before the collision the engine-room telegraph was given, "Full speed ahead," and he concluded that they were going into action. The "Tiger" was then making a speed of about 24 knots. His chief, Engineer-Lieutenant E. Vinning, left the engine-room to go on deck. The next Donald heard from him was the order, "Shut off steam; all hands from below."

All the naval officers I have seen agree that it was this prompt action of the engineer officer which led to the saving of so many of the stokers.

Lieutenant Vinning had an amazing experience. From the light and heat of the furnaces he came on deck. Almost before his eyes had become accustomed to the blackness of the upper air the ramlike prow of the "Berwick" loomed monstrous above him. Hardly had he time to jump aside and shout his order to his men when the cruiser drove through the destroyer. In a second, he was struggling for his life in the water.

The men on deck, who were nearly all on the forepart of the destroyer, were wearing their heavy clothing with see boots, and must have sunk like stones. The stokers were more lightly clad, and this accounted for so many more being saved, though they had to struggle from below. The promptitude of Lieutenant Vinning and the iron discipline which caused the order to shut off steam to be obeyed, heedless of the waters which were pouring in upon the engine plates, meant life to most of those in the after-part of the destroyer.

The "Berwick" clove through the destroyer's hull between the second and third funnels. The cruiser's men knew nothing, for there was scarcely the shock of a collision.

LIST OF THE MISSING.

The Admiralty issues the following list of the missing :—

Lieut-Commander : William E. Middleton.

Petty Officers (first-class : James French (166361), William J. Newman (158922).

Second class : Oliver Goldsmith (178906), Edward John pipe (188449).

Gunner : Chris. J. Dunnaway.

Signalmen : John St. V. Shaw (213560), Ralph T. Pickett (223759).

Officers' Steward : Earnest Kinkham (361721).

Stokers : Thomas Worrall (100670); Frank Manning (101002); Frank Holmes (147052); George Walter Chard (138067); Albert E. Hayles (282152); William Colley (307212); William Beeson (298343); Joseph Lightfoot (104658); George Dearnley (104112); William A. Crawley (224313); Harry Smith (306902); George Webb (308829); Joseph McGrath (104873); John Mitchell (289081).

LENT FROM H. M. S. "AMETHYST."

George William Readings (305136), Frank Troke (S.S. 102053), William Hailwood (299149) George Secker (286224).

A B.'s.: Frederick B. Cartes (209510), Thomas King (187379), Joseph A. Helps (197191), Frederick G. Kinch (218040), William Pritchett (214565), Edwin A. Rich (215940), James Hargreaves (228091), Ernest Mathews (206061).

THE SAVED.

The following have been saved :—

Engineer-Lieutenant : H. Vinning.

Stoker (1st Class) : Alfred Harrison.

Stoker (2nd class) : John Fonding.

Stokers : John S. Charnock, A. Cutler. J. Roberts, L. Allford, W. J. Harster, G. Stoodley, John Fielder, F. Reid, Fred Ellis, Peter Armstrong, Richard W. G. Stainer, Petty Officers : A. Upton, A.B.'s : W. Fenton, W. Gittons, John Cotton, Officers' Steward : A. Penning, Chief Engine-room Artificer : John Donald. Engine-room Artificer : R. Laines. Rank Not Stated : E. Belchamber.

DEAD COMMANDER'S CAREER.

Lieutenant-Commander William Edmund, Middleton, who has gone down with his vessel, was a popular and promising officer. He became a naval cadet in 1894, and was appointed a mid-shipman in 1896. and sub-Lieutenant in 1899. On 1st October 1901, he obtained his Lieutenancy, and was appointed commander of the "Tiger" as tender to the Hecla in May, 1906.

A Portsmouth correspondent states that the gallent young officer was heard encouraging his men as he went down to his death.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE LICENSING BILL.

Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was on April 1, present at a complimentary dinner given at the Hotel Cecil by the City of London United Liberal Association and the City Liberal Club to Lord Swaythling (formerly Sir Samuel Montagu) in honour of his lordship's recent elevation to the peerage.

"I am quite sure," said the right hon. gentleman' in the course of an interesting speech, "that we shall all feel, as my right hon. friend the chairman has said, and the sentiment has been echoed by succeeding speakers, that at this moment every member of the Government and every member of the Liberal party must have his thoughts directed with affection and solicitude to our much-loved leader and chief. I am glad to say that during the last two days he has been allowed a larger measure of comfort than for some time past—(cheers)—and, speaking in the presence of many of my friends and colleagues in the House of Commons, I am sure I express their feelings, as well as my own, when I say that we miss him every day. He is missed by us all; he is missed not the least by those whose fortune it has been—as it has been mine for years past—to stand very close by his side. But it is some encouragement to us in our daily task to know that, though he is compelled to be absent from the field, he is watching with unabated sympathy those who are carrying on the fight.

"For, further, these are fighting times, and I speak with full assurance and with some experience, when I say that I have never known the Liberal party in the House of Commons or out of it in better fighting trim. (Cheers.) We have had, as every great majority must have, electoral reverses, but which of us here to-night would not rather lose fifty seats than achieve such a victory as was won the other day across the river. (Cheers.) Yes, the Liberal party is in fighting trim, because it is conscious that it is engaged in causes that are worth fighting for—causes in which it would be far better to risk defeat than to abandon or decline the combat." (Cheers.)

Referring to the Licensing Bill, Mr. Asquith said :—"That bill has two main and governing objects—to reduce compulsorily and uniformly and within a reasonable space of time what everybody admits to be the excessive and ever-multiplied facilities for the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors, and to recover for the State—giving to the interests and the expectations which have been most unfortunately allowed to grow up, such consideration as they are equitably entitled to receive—to recover for the State complete control and dominion over a socially dangerous monopoly. (Cheers.) "We are quite ready to discuss details, to consider amendments which are consistent with the growing objects of our legislation. But what is the opposition with which we are confronted? It is an opposition not conducted on those lines. It has taken the form of a bold, uncompromising claim by a particular interest to defy the interests of the community at large.

"We accept that challenge as social reformers in what we believe to be the best interests of all classes of the community. We accept it as Liberals because there is no higher and no deeper principle of Liberal faith than that particular interests must give way to the interests of the vast masses of the people. (Cheers.)

"I notice that a meeting of financial magnates the other day denounced our policy as one of confiscation. Language of my own was quoted—and I adhere to every word of it, that it is not a part of the policy of the Government or the Liberal party to deal harshly or unjustly with any private interests whatsoever—that was quoted to show that I am perhaps the most deplorable specimen now to be found in the whole political museum of the reprobate and renegade." (Laughter.)

He went on to refer to the rise in gilt-edged securities since the introduction of the Bill, and said :—

"What nonsense it is—is there any other word to describe it?—when the great financial authorities in the City of London assemble together in their hundreds and addressing audiences only too ready to believe anything they are told, denounce a measure of this kind as though it were the first step in a general campaign of rapine and plunder! (Cheers.) No; that is not our object, and that is not the spirit. I give this warning—speaking for not our spirit. I give this warning—speaking for the moment as the greatest disservice can be done the moment as the greatest disservice can be done the nation—that no greater disservice can be done to the nation—that no greater disservice can be done to the cause of property than to associate it with the perpetuation of a monopoly which has always rested on a most precarious basis, and which in its modern developments and organisation constitutes, in the opinion of every social reformer, one of the gravest menaces to the well-being of the nation as a whole. (Cheers.)

"What I have to say to you and my fellow-Liberals outside is this—his Majesty's Government are totally unmoved by this clamour. (Cheers.) It is not a revelation to us. We knew that it would come. We deliberately invited, courted, it, and are now prepared to face it. (Cheers.) We mean to persevere in the course we have taken. We believe we have behind us all the influences which are making for and raising the refinement of our national life. For my part—these being, as we are often told, days of bread and butter, in which the only thing that parties steadily pursue is the material interest of this class or that—I say to you that it is a bracing and stimulating thing that we have here a cause in which no man has one penny to gain, a cause which appeals to the best sentiments, to the loftiest aspirations, the dearest wishes, of all those who desire to see this England of ours removed from temptations, abuses, avoidable causes of suffering and crime." (Loud cheers.)

ROYAL MOVEMENT.

Princess and Baby.

PRETTY INCIDENT IN LOUVRE GALLERY.

New York, April, 3.

The Prince and Princess of Wales began their day in Paris yesterday by paying a visit to the Musee Carnavalet, their stay there lasting till close on midday, when they drove back to the Hotel Bristol, and shortly afterwards went across to the Ritz Hotel, where Lady De Grey gave a luncheon in honour of their Royal Highnesses.

The luncheon took place in the public restaurant of the hotel, which was crowded at the time. The other guests at Lady De Grey's table were Lady Eva Dugdale, Mr. Derek Keppel, Mr. Reginald Lister, and Mr. G. Hus. The table was becomingly decorated with orchids.

The Princess of Wales figured in a pretty little incident in the afternoon at the Louvre. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Prince and the members of their suite, arrived at the museum about four o'clock, and began a leisurely promenade through the galleries.

Observing the strict incognito which they have maintained since their arrival in Paris, the Prince and Princess advised no one of their informal visit, and as they wandered through the rooms they might have been taken for a couple of English tourists who had dropped in to take a look at the pictures.

The Princess, who was dressed in a handsome rose-coloured costume and wore a toque of the same hue, which effectively set off her fair hair, made a very striking figure, and as she stood in front of a picture in the eighteenth century room a couple of Frenchwomen exclaimed admiringly : "Oh! la belle Anglaise!"

Just at the moment a little child about three years of age, the daughter of a French working-class woman, toddled along in front of the Princess and fell to the ground. Her Royal Highness immediately stooped, picked up the little one, and put her on her feet. Then, when she saw that the child had suffered no harm, the Princess gave her a kindly pat on the cheek and resumed her progress through the galleries.

Meanwhile the Prince of Wales and the members of his suite were some distance off, expressing their admiration of Watteau's famous picture, "Embarquement pour la Cythere," entirely oblivious of the incident in which the Princess played a part.

In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales went to the Opera and saw "Faust."

THE KING AT BIARRITZ.

BIARRITZ, April 3.

King Edward went out for his usual walk this morning, lunching afterwards at the Hotel du Palais. In the afternoon his Majesty went for a motor drive through the pine woods of Bayonne, returning via Dax. Beautiful weather prevailed.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

SLOW, BUT SURE.

In his youth and early manhood the Duke of Devonshire resembled Wellington and Wesley. All three were in their early days abnormally slow to grasp facts. Wesley's mother used to declare that she had twenty times to repeat a thing to her famous son. After the twentieth time he never forgot. Wellington—"My dull boy Arthur," as his mother called him—was as bad, and did not soon shake off his awkward mental heaviness. While the future saviour of Europe was still a young man Luttrell saw him at a levee. "Well, let who will get on, you certainly will not," he remarked to himself. The same thing would have been said of the Duke. But his hesitancy to admit that he had mastered a proposition never left him. One who was intimately associated with him and with Mr. Balfour in official life thus contrasted the two : "Mr. Balfour not merely grasps details as you explain them; he anticipates what you are going to tell him. The Duke will require the same statement repeated half a dozen time, as if he had to drive the facts into his mind. But once he has mastered his facts, he never forgets them.

KNEW HIS MAN.

Most people would have thought the Duke by temperament, by habit of mind, and by disinclination unfitted for debate. As a fact, he was indollent only in popular opinion. He contributed to the idea by his own remarks. "I have to listen," he told an Education Conference at Liverpool "in the House of Lords to speeches by an education expert, not one word of which, I am bound to acknowledge, can I understand." Which suggests disinclination rather than inability. On another occasion he asked a deputation of teachers, "What pray, is an ex-P.T.?" But in the Duke's disavowal of everyday knowledge there was something of the innocence more peculiarly associated with the judicial bench. He put in a good deal more work than anybody dreamed. This was divertingly revealed a year or so ago when Lord Rosebery went down to the House of Lords and made a brilliant speech which nobody but the Duke had expected. The Duke followed in a weighty reply, which took the whole House by surprise. Lord Rosebery not expected. The Duke looked across at him, and said, with a chuckle, "I knew you!" He had anticipated the attack which he alone had guessed would be delivered.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

Possibly that mid-speech yawn of which all the Duke's biographers tell us never was yawned. Mr. Lucy declares that he invented the story, that the Duke so often heard it, and was so tickled by it, that presently he fathered it and told it against himself. Here, however, is an example of his superb indifference, which occured nine years ago last week, in a discussion about the circulation of papers respecting London University. The Duke got up to reply on a dull discussion. He walked to the table, placed his hat upon it, looked reflectively at the board for a moment, put on his hat again, and with an "It's not worth while" expression, walked off home.

READING THE G. O. M.

The relations between Queen Victoria, the Duke, and Gladstone, told from the Duke's point of view, will some day make piquant reading. Disraeli declared that the Duke, by declining to form a Government, deserted the Queen. That, of course, was not the Duke's view or intention. The Queen, we are told, not merely requested but implored him to form a Government. The Duke, who more publicly declared that he had found Gladstone "a most unruly follower," informed the Queen that a Liberal Administration with Gladstone as the Candid Friend would be impossible. "But are you sure that Mr. Gladstone would not serve under you?" asked the Queen. "I can't say I am sure he wouldn't ma'am, for I have never ventured to ask him," was the reply. "Now I beg that you will ask him, and come back and let me know what he says," was the Queen's earnest instruction. Next day Lord Granville went down with the Duke to Windsor, to inform the Queen that Gladstone was the only possible Premier, and that same evening Gladstone kissed hands.

A SHEETED HORROR.

His unmotional, matter-of-fact disposition is a characteristic of the Duke's family. It was a characteristic long before his day, as an incident in the life of the fifth Duke is witness. With his brother, Lord George Cavendish, he was riding down to Yorkshire. Staying for a night at a way-side inn, they were ushered into a three-bedded room. The curtains of one of the four-posters were dr

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COUNSEL AND ATTORNEY.

A Departure in Madras Practice.

Mr. J. Krishna Rao, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. P. Thirumala Chari, argued the other day in the Madras High Court, the question whether a Barrister could appear on the Original Side of the High Court being instructed by a Vakil. He submitted that there was nothing in the Rules of the High Court of Madras, to show that an Advocate should be instructed by an Attorney only. A Vakil might appear, plead and act in a Court, but there was nothing to prevent an Advocate from appearing and pleading. (vide 15, Queen's Bench Reports.)

Mr A. S. Cowdell, who represented the Bar Association, to whom notice of this application had been given, supported Mr. J. Krishna Rao's contention that an Advocate might be instructed by a Vakil on the Original Side. He quoted 9 Allahabad in support of his contention. An Advocate might perform all the duties that might be performed by a Pleader, subject to any rules that the High Court might frame. No rules having been made to the contrary, an Advocate might act.

His Lordship enquired if Counsel would contend that a Barrister could act on the Original Side of the High Court, and Mr. Cowdell replied that it all depended upon what the rules of the High Court were. In Allahabad, there was not a well established body of Solicitors, and if there was such a body, the case might have been different, but in the Allahabad High Court, it was not found necessary to provide a rule that in Advocate could act.

His Lordship observed that under the Charter, the High Court could regulate these things.

Mr. A. S. Cowdell :—A Barrister may go direct to a client and appear for him.

His Lordship :—He cannot act, I understand.

Mr. A S. Cowdell :—He can in the absence of a rule.

His Lordship :—That I doubt. There are rules here which are referred to.

Mr. A. S. Cowdell :—We can go no further than the rules, I admit. But there is no rule prohibiting an Advocate from acting.

Mr. D. M. Downing, Barrister-at-Law, appearing on behalf of the Attorneys' Association, opposed the application and said that he relied upon two things: One, was the practice of the Court from time immemorial, and secondly, there was no statutory authority of any sort and no rule under any Act authorising Vakils to instruct Counsel on the Original Side.

His Lordship observed that the question was as to whether there was any authority and whether a Barrister was entitled to plead under the rules. The Charter was equal to an Act of Parliament, and Section 9 of the Charter said that Advocates, Attorneys and Vakils were to be governed by the rules of the High Court. Rule 333 laid down that an Advocate might appear and plead. All that had to be decided was whether there was a legal disability.

Mr. Downing submitted that it could not be suggested, either in India or in any British Court, that an Advocate could go into Court without being instructed by a Solicitor and plead direct for a client. It was the custom of the Bar to be instructed by Solicitors.

His Lordship remarked that there was no rule of law requiring that a counsel appearing in Court for a party who pleaded in person should be instructed by an Attorney. Therefore a Counsel could not act when the party acted, and then there was nothing to prevent the Counsel from arguing. Similarly, if a Vakil was entitled to act in this Court by the law of the Court, and if a Vakil acted, what was there to prevent the Counsel from arguing!

Mr. Downing submitted that custom was more binding than law.

Mr. Cowdell submitted that the Code gave Advocates the right to act, but they were only excluded by the rules of the High Court. Supposing there was a Vakil already on the record acting in a case and he required the assistance of Counsel. It was after all to the advantage of the suitor.

Mr. Justice Wallis, interrupting, said that there was no question of the advantage of the suitor to be considered here, as it was purely a question of law.

Mr. Cowdell submitted that a Vakil in those circumstances might ask a Counsel to assist him.

His Lordship asked Mr. Downing how he distinguished the case of Bennett vs. Hale, where it had been held that if the party appeared in person he was entitled to have Counsel to appear for him, although there was no Attorney on the record. The only difference in this case was that in this Presidency there was class of practitioners unknown in England, who were authorised both to act and plead.

Mr. Downing submitted that if a Counsel in England, appeared before the Court, he would not be heard without being instructed.

His Lordship was surprised that the learned Counsel should argue that Counsel could not be heard unless instructed, in the face of the judgment of Lord Campell, which was a leading authority in the case.

Mr. Downing suggested that the question involved in this case before the Court was whether an Advocate could act and plead instructed by a Vakil on the Original Side; in other words, whether Vakils were empowered to instruct a Barrister. Under Section 9 of the Letters Patent, Advocates were entitled to plead or act or to plead and act according as the High Court might determine by its Rules. Under the Rules of the High Court, Advocates could not act, whereas Vakils were empowered to appear to plead and act because a Vakil was paid a lump sum for doing three things, appearing, pleading and acting. If a Vakil only acted and did not plead he was still paid the same sum. Advocates might appear and plead but they must have somebody to act for them. The High Court Rules did not say that Vakil might instruct a Counsel.

Mr. Justice Wallis pointed out that the fact that there was an Attorney in the case did not prevent a Vakil appearing with an Advocate.

Mr. Downing submitted that the Rules contemplated that an Advocate could only appear on the Original Side when there was an Attorney. Under the old Supreme High Court Rules, the Vakils had no right to appear on the Original Side.

His Lordship asked what was the right of a party to the assistance of Counsel; had he not the right to get Counsel without an Attorney; or had he to get Counsel only with an Attorney?

Mr. Downing said that the question here was, was a Vakil entitled to instruct a Counsel on the Original Side? Before 1866, Vakils had no right in this respect. Subsequent to that date there was no Statute which gave them the right to do what they could not do before 1866.

Mr. Justice Wallis pointed out that if a party could come in and act, he could get Counsel to act and appear for him.

Mr. Downing said that that was not the question here.

His Lordship said that simply because there was a novel class of practitioners in this country, who could both act and plead, it should not cut down the legal right of a Counsel to plead.

Mr. Downing said that the only question was, could a Vakil and a Counsel act together on the same side in the same matter on the Original Side? Here his learned friend was instructed by a Vakil. The principle laid down in 15 Q. B. D. did not, he thought really touch the matter at issue here. Before 1866, Vakils could not appear on the Original Side. After the rules of 1866, allowing them to practice on the Original Side, they could not appear unless there was some specific enactment empowering them to do so. What specific enactment was there, Counsel asked, empowering a Vakil to instruct a Counsel? The general practice was against it.

His Lordship then passed the following order :—

Under Section 9 of the Letters Patent, Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys were authorised to appear for suitors and to plead or to act, or to plead and act for the said suitors according as the said High Court may by its Rules and directions determine and subject to such rules and directions. Rule 533 of the Orgental Side Rules, which has been made by the High Court, pursuant to the above power, provides that an Advocate may appear and plead upon all proceedings in Court or in chambers. This power is conferred in the most general terms and the rule does not provide, as it might have provided, and as is provided by the Country Courts Act in England, that an Advocate may appear and plead when instructed by an Attorney. The effect of the rule is to prevent a Barrister from acting as distinguished from pleading on behalf of his client but if the client acts in person or gets an Attorney or a Vakil to act for him, there is, in my opinion, no rule of law to prevent him from retaining the services of an Advocate to appear and plead for him. In England, it was held by Lord Campbell, L.C.J., in Bennett vs. Hale, 15 Q.B.D., 171, that when a party appears in person, he has a right to be heard by Counsel if he can get one, although such Counsel is not instructed by an Attorney. I think the same principle applies where a client does not act in person but through a Vakil, a class of practitioners unknown in England. Both on the wording of Rule 533 and on the authority of this case I hold that there is no rule of law which prevents a party acting by a Vakil from being heard by Counsel that is to say, by an Advocate, appearing for him.

I am only called upon to decide a question of Law and I am not called upon to express any opinion as to whether there is or ought to be a rule of etiquette against an advocate appearing on the Original Side without instructions from an Attorney.

MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

Lieut. James Lloyd Murphy, of the Indian Army, was the petitioner for a divorce, alleging misconduct on the part of his wife, Margaret Mabel, with the correspondent, Dominic William Rathbone, also an Indian Army officer. There was no defence. The petitioner married his wife at Singapore, in March 1904. The following year, the petitionor was sent to India to join the 43rd (Edinburgh) Regiment. In 1905, the respondent was ordered to Ceylon, and returned to India with the co-respondent, who had also been there. The petitioner had to complain about the friendship, and when the petitioner and the respondent returned home to England, the respondent refused to accompany her husband to Guernsey. The next thing that happened was that he received a letter from his wife, saying :—

Dear Jim,—I received your letter this morning, and also one from your mother. I am sorry you did not understand what I said to you when we parted on Monday. I meant every word I said, and never wish to see you again. You must see the justice of this after the way you have treated me."

The letter went on to suggest that the petitioner should help her to get a divorce. The letter, the petitioner said, was an absolute invention, and he replied :—

"Dear Margaret,—I have received your letter, and absolutely decline to be a party to any suggestion of the kind you have made.—Yours. J. L. Murphy."

On returning to London, the respondent refused to see her husband, and on 5th November 1906, she filed a petition for divorce, alleging misconduct with an unknown woman. There was not a shadow of foundation for any of the charges (said the petitioner), but owing to lack of means he determined to return to India and not to defend his wife's suit. Accordingly, he returned to India at the commencement of 1907, leaving his wife in England. Within three days of the petitioner's arrival in India (he and the co-respondent were attached to the same regiment), the co-respondent got leave of absence, going to England. To him the petitioner wrote :—

"I have found out that when you came to this station you blackguarded me, saying I was a wife-beater, and beat my wife disgracefully. . . . Yet when I came down here you came to the house . . . made love to my wife behind my back. With regard to the case, it may interest you to know that the whole thing (the divorce suit) is a d——d lie from beginning to end, and I have been advised you have not a leg to stand on. I have my wife's written statement, 'I want you to give me the name and address of some woman with whom you have been living in London, and I will pay her to come and give evidence.' I have no money to fight the divorce, and as Margaret does not care for me, what's the use? But the day, I am divorced I send to everyone I know who is a friend of mine, a true account of the affair, and her letter asking me to commit misconduct. I wish to ask you to be good enough to get an exchange into another regiment, as you see we cannot both be in this one, and the colonel does not see why I should go. . . . If you do come back here I shall go for you straight, and do you an injury. I also assume that you will not marry my wife.

To this the co-respondent replied :—

"Dear Murphy.—I do not defend myself, in any way against your accusation, except that the reports you have heard about my blackguarding you all over the station are exaggerated. I admit I have treated you badly, and am exceedingly sorry for it. Unfortunately, I fell in love with your wife, and she with me. That is my only plea. I was unable to fight against my love and I ask your forgiveness for it. With regard, to your wife taking divorce proceedings against you, . . . we have talked the matter over and have come to the conclusion it would be downright unjust to injure your name, so we have taken another course by bringing all the disgrace and dishonour on ourselves. We have absolutely thrown ourselves upon your mercy. I have every intention in the world of marrying your wife directly you set her free. I have given up all my friends and relations, with the result my father refuses to own me as his son, and has cut me off with a shilling. I implore you, be merciful, and not claim damages from me, or I shall have to go bankrupt."

Mrs. Murphy also wrote her husband—"I want you to take the only possible course, and divorce me. I have been living with 'Ratty' (co-respondent), and I cannot ask you to take me back." Inquiriet since showed that the respondent and co-respondens stayed at a Bexhill Hotel, in April 1907. The necessary witnesses having been called to prove the case, Mr. Justice Buckmill remarked that it was not usual for the Court to say anything, but, owing to the accusations made against the petitioner, he thought it right to say that he (the petitioner) had proved every one of the accusations to be false. A decree "nisi" with costs, was granted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRACKLEY—March 26, at 43 Wilton Crescent, the Viscountess Brackley, of a daughter.

HAZLERIGG—March 30, at 17 Queen's Gate Gardens the wife of Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, of Noseley Hall Leicester, of a daughter.

KELLY—March 27, at 17 Harrington Court, South Kensington, the wife of Comdr. Howard Kelly, R. N., of a daughter.

LUARD—March 27, at Woodlane, Falmouth, the wife of Major Luard (late) R. E., of a son.

MAY—March 28, at Gaderidge Park, Hemel Hemsted the wife of Brevet Major Reginald Seaburne May, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

OWEN—March 25, at 2 Brandling Park, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Lady Owen, of a daughter.

WOOD—March 19, at 5 York Street, Portman Square W., the wife of W. Gunnell Wood, India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEADNELL—SHELDON—March 28, at St. Andrew's Church, Worthing, Capt. Herbert Owen Marsh Beadnell, Royal Army Medical Corps, son of Major C. E. Beadnell, R. A., J P., to Mabel, daughter of John Sheldon.

HEATH—ROBERTS—March 26, at St. Marylebone Church, Archibald R. A. Heath, of Colombo, Ceylon to Mabel Kathleen, daughter of the late J. A. Roberts, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

LAYARD—BAILEY—March 24, at the Parish Church of St. Peter, St. Albans, Alfred Hector, son of the late Henry William Griffith Layard, of Ceylon, to Mary Kathleen, widow of the late Brooke A. Bailey.

MAXWELL—SILVER—March 29, at St. Matthew's, West Kensington, Walter Hamilton Maxwell, son of the late Major-Gen. William Maxwell, R. E., to Christine Isie Silver, daughter of the late Arthur Silver.

THOMPSON—MALTBY—March 25, at the Parish Church, Grimsby Samuel Nock Thompson to Jessie Mary Emily, daughter of Capt Maltby.

DEATHS.

MARTIN—March 30, at Greenhill, Weymouth, Charles Nassau Martin, Major-General, late Royal Engr., aged 75.

MAUDE—March 30, at Riversdale, Bournemouth Edwin Maude, late Colonel 2nd batt, Prince of Wales' Leinster Regt, Royal Canadians, aged 81.

MEDLYCOTT—March 27, at Weymouth, Admiral Sir Mervyn Bradford Medlycott, Bart., son of the late Sir William Coles Medlycott, Bart., of Ven, Somerset. aged 70.

ROSE—March 25, at 17 Grosvenor Place, Capt. Adrian Rose, Royal Horse Guards, aged 29.

SWAN—March 25, at Prudhoe Hall, Northumberland, Col. Henry Frederick Swan, C. B., V. D., J. P., High Sheriff of Northumberland, aged 65.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MICHAEL.—April 18th at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Charles John Michael, Assistant Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in his 45th year Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and members of his family.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYKES—April 13, at Bai Bareli, Oudh, the wife of Captain Campbell Dykes, I. M. S., of a son.

KENYON—April 13, at Kodaikanal, the wife of J. H. Kenyon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALLEN—MORAN—March 31, at St. Paul's Church, Dibrugarh, by the Rev. W. Lambert, Charles Wilfrid Allen, of Sonari, Assam, to Dorothy Maud, youngest daughter of F. C. Moran, Khonikor Tea Estate, Assam.

DEATHS.

CORRY—April 13, at Coonoor, Charles Herbert Corry, in his 39th year.—R. I. P.

GREY—April 14, at Mundakayam, South Travancore, suddenly, from the result of a fall, Lewis William Grey, aged 49 years.

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" "	4 "	"	2 8
CHIRETTOVIN	per 24 "	"	2 8
"	" 12 "	"	1 8

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CHIRETTONES—Antimalarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antimalarial Pills)	Bottle of 25	0 12
" "	" 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES with Iron	" 25	0 12
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CHIRETTONES CAMPHORATED	" 25	0 12
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" "	" 100	1 12

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 1-9m., 2-1a. Low water, 7-11m., 7-48a.

Banks closed : Easter Holidays.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 24th, Last Quarter 0h. 36-7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon. 9h 3-1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 26th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, April 21.—David Mills Company and Standard Mills Company, annual general meetings, Esplanade Road, 3 and 3-15 p.m. respectively. Karachi Ice Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets 6h. 57m. High water, 1-49m., 2-48a. Low water, 7-47m., 8 33a.

Wednesday, April 22.—Oriental Life Assurance Company, extraordinary and ordinary general meetings, Oriental Buildings, 4 and 4-15 p.m., respectively. Municipal Standing Committee 4-9 p.m. H. E. the Governor meets the Mill-owners' Association at the Parel Laboratory, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 2-35m., 3-42a. Low water, 8-30m., 9-36a.

Thursday, April 23.—G. I. P. Railway Parel Mechanics' Institute, Masked Fancy Dress Ball. New French Press Company, extraordinary general meeting, 7 Marine Street, 4 p.m., Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m., Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company, 6 Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 3-29m. 4-48a. Low water, 9-27m., 11-17a.

Friday, April 24.—The Currimbhoy, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney, the Crescent, and the Fazulbhoy Mills, annual general meeting, 13, Esplanade Road 2 to 2-20 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 4-43m., 6-11a. Low water, 10-51m.

PARSI FAIR.—The annual fair in connection with the Parsi Aban Jasan festival will be held on the Maidan this afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Maharaja of Deogadh Baria and the Raja of Rajpipla have arrived in Bombay and are putting up in the Great Western Hotel.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Umkuzi" *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 25th current. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 26th inst.

TRAMCAR COLLISION.—At a point in the Rangari Mohulla near Pydownie, the street is so narrow that the up and down lines of tramway pass through each other. The point being on a curve, a signal boy with lamps is posted to give line-clear. On Thursday night, however, one of the drivers did not notice the signal and ran into another car coming from the opposite direction. The cars collided with force great. The passengers of both cars received a shock After the accident the cars proceeded on their way.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Jaffer Ganji charged Govind Atmaram, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold valued at Rs. 425. It appeared from the evidence that on the 2nd February the complainant entrusted the accused with twenty tolas of gold to be made into ornaments. The accused made nine tolas of gold into ornaments and pledged the rest with a Marwari. When asked for the rest of the gold, the accused made various excuses. The complainant informed the police and the accused was arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty and said he did not return the thing as the complainant did not pay him for his labour and told him to keep it till he was paid. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 100, or in default to undergo 14 days' imprisonment.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 3RD APRIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Macedonia," Commander C. D. Bennett, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Friday morning, with the English mail of the 3rd April. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Ashmore, Mr and Mrs
Bakes, Mr F A
Barry, Miss O
Blaker, Miss
Carruthers, Mrs J and 4 children.
Coyle, Mr A H
Doyne, Nurse
Egerton, Mr and Mrs R W
Esche, Mrs
Evans, Mr W M
Fakruddin, Mr
Forrester, Mrs
Goncuddin, Mr
Green, Mr J W S
Hare, Mr W
Harris, Mrs
Khaya, Mr P
Livingstone, Mr D
Marriott, Mr G
McBen, Mr W A
McDonough, Dr J O G
Milner, Mr W
Mistri, Mr D
Morrison, Mrs W
Nedon, Mr W
Radcliffe, Mr L P
Sharvell, Mr G H
Smith, Miss K M
Vincent, Major H V

FROM MARSEILLES.

Andrews, Mr W
Benson, Revd E E
Blake, Mr F
Bond, Mrs F G
Bruce, Mr E
Bulkley, Mr and Mrs W
Deane, Rev A B
Dickens, Ven. Archdeacon
Dickens, Mrs
Edye, Mrs
Grant, Mr R
Hawkes, General
Hawkes, Mrs
Hesildine, Mrs
Holloway, Col E L
Hume, Capt and Mrs
Johnson, Dr H
Molony, Rev P J
Phillips, Mr W H S
Phillips, Mrs H M
Smith, Dr A
Sorabji, Mr S
Sorter, Capt R Mc E
Saunders, Mrs
Wilson, Lt-Col and Mrs C C

FOR KARACHI.

Bretherton, Mrs H M and 2 children
Bretherton, Miss
Colston, Mr C
Cowdell, Miss W E
Davis, Major G J
Gibbs, Mrs A A
Lorniz, Miss
Marshall, Mr R D
Voyle, Lt-Col H E

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "BRITANNIA."

The Anchor Line s.s. "Britannia" sailed from No. 1 Victoria Dock, yesterday with the following passengers.

To Port Said.—Major G. C. Kemp, R. E.

To Marseilles.—Lt. B. Garratt, Miss E. J Gregory and Mr. J. Scott Nimmo.

To London.—Dr. R. W. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Major W. Haig, Mr. J. W. C. Mayne, Mrs Mayne and Infant, Major A. W. Peck, Miss Truman, Mr. E. C. Walton, Mrs. Wakefield, Mr. Howman and Mr. Wm. Woods.

To Liverpool.—Rev. A. H. Grace, Mrs. Grace and 2 children, Miss MacDougall, and Commander Christian.

THE Rev. T. D. Gray has communicated to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society particulars of a curious picture which has come into view on the interior wall of Babraham Church. The congregation assembled on a Sunday morning were surprised to see a shadowy-looking figure facing them on the north wall, where no such object had been known to exist before. It would appear that the picture had been covered by a thin layer of plaster, and that the damp had caused it to show darkly through the colouring above. On attempting to peel off the plaster it was found that black, red, and yellow colouring came off with it. The face of the figure is in three-quarter or profile, with a beard and curly hair. The head-dress was apparently a crown. The left hand grasped a wand 16½in. long, surmounted with a fleur-delys. The clothing, in a long robe of ermine over which was a cloak, was open in front. The wall is of the fifteenth century, and the figure is believed to represent either Edward the Confessor or Henry VI.

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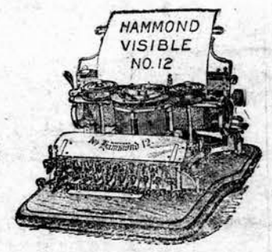

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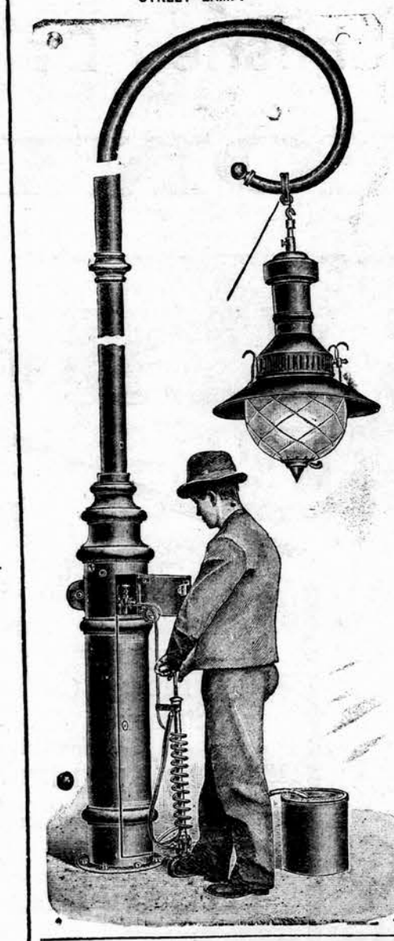

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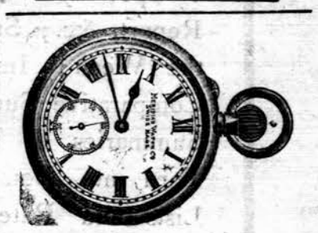

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